



# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



**WAR**  
*on*  
*Collective Bargaining*

VOL. XLV

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY, 1946

NO. 7

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA





# ON EVERY JOB

THERE'S A LAUGH OR TWO

## WINTER BUILDING A POWER LINE

The route's surveyed and the easements paid,  
Then comes a crew armed with shovel and axe;  
Feet and hands fighting low centigrade—  
Not till it's springtime will the winds relax.  
Luck is all "agin 'em" through the wintry  
cannonade,  
Night falls bitter in the frail camp shacks.  
The brush is cut and the holes are dug;  
Trucks are roaring on the jerry-built road.  
They weave and slip and they buck and chug,  
Men are cussing and they're not using code.  
Luck is all "agin 'em" like a dinger on the  
mug—  
But the poles slide up to their new abode.

A wind swoops down from the grim, gray sky  
Seeking out the lives of the men who must  
Stick to the job and dare to defy  
The withering blast that winter has thrust.  
Luck is all "agin 'em" but they never question  
why.  
Linemen mustn't wonder; they live by trust.  
The poles must be raised, aligned, and set.  
A battle is waged from the start of the day  
With the drifts, the tools, the luck, and yet  
There's no man down at the end of the fray.  
Luck is all "agin 'em" but you better make a bet  
They'll all be singing when they hit the hay.

The pole line fades in the distant haze;  
A storm darks the sky and the wind skims  
close  
Enfilading all, while the cable pays  
Off the reels, away, through the snow it flows.  
Luck is all "agin 'em" in the blizzard's twisty  
craze—  
The gang must take it on the frost-nipped  
nose.

The wires are strung on the arms aloft.  
A harsh wind threshes at the new pole line,  
But the crew fling jeers as caps are doffed.  
Why should they care if the odds be malign?  
Luck has been "agin 'em", and the going never  
soft—  
You're really not a lineman if you whine.

CLARENCE SWANSON,  
L. U. No. B-541.

## HUNGER ABROAD

When hunger rides the wind beyond the seas  
And death still stalks, the tentacles readily  
spread,  
When dreary skies resound despondent pleas  
And heart-rending, helpless cries of babies  
unfed,  
Could hearts turn steel and fail could eyes  
To see a world in sorrow and grief?  
Could ears turn deaf to sky-piercing cries  
Of tyrants' victims seeking relief?  
A crumb or two is all they ask,  
A bit of milk to meager meals add;  
Our solemn duty, sacred task:  
To shelter, feed the scantily clad.  
Abundant larders amply could provide  
The means all pangs of famine to still;  
Our food discarded could keep them supplied,  
And scores of hunger-shrunk stomachs could  
fill!  
A well-fed world could well insure  
A perfect peace that will endure!  
A Bit o' Luck,

ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. 3.

## ATOMIC MADGE

Inscribe her name on golden banners,  
This English maid with English manners.  
Once you squeezed her overtight,  
She swung upon you with her right.

One's brainpan could become bereft,  
When e'er she threw her trusty left;  
But oh!—how suave her poise can be!—  
Should one survive calamity.

Lightsome she treads the garden path,  
But please beware her uncouth wrath.  
For if with love annoyed she'd be—  
Get ready for eternity.

TIFFANY,  
L. U. No. 3.

\* \* \*

## HOW FREE IS THE AIR?

The commentator sneers and snorts  
Of strikes . . . the public, gypped,  
But does he lash big business? Nix.  
It isn't in the script!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. 124.

\* \* \*

## OH MY OPERATION!

When you have an operation,  
You leave your comfy home,  
And go to a drab hospital  
That's made of wood and stone;  
There the pillows are filled with brickbats,  
The mattresses filled with rocks,  
The days are seventy-two hours long,  
And they throw away the clocks.

When I arrived at the office  
For my appointment, I was late;  
The clerk looked up with a muddy scowl,  
And I saw that I didn't rate.  
She started asking questions  
As she motioned me to a chair;  
Took the size of my shoes and hat,  
Color of eyes and hair.

If I was married or single,  
If ever born and why;  
And if I had a bank account,  
And who would pay should I die.  
Then called a nurse from the third floor  
And said, "Take it away;  
Put him in ward 350;  
We'll make him rue this day."

She took me to my quarters  
And tucked me into bed;  
She traded my clothes for a monkey shirt,  
Then from the room she fled.  
And then came a lady interne  
With questions not a few;  
She took my pulse and heartbeat,  
And a quart of good blood too.

The blood she took away with her  
And put it in a sterilizer;  
Said she would see what it was worth  
To use for fertilizer.  
They wheeled me to a room upstairs  
That smelled of odors vile,  
Where they keep their faces covered up  
To hide their fiendish smile.

One strapped me down to be secure,  
One held a gas-filled mask,  
One said, "Breathe long and deep now."  
And then began their task.  
Then Doc Groan came in with hoe and rake,  
With knife and saw and pliers,  
With brace and bit that's make to fit,  
And a needle with gut for tiers.

The devil has his workshop  
In the kitchen down below,  
Where he stirs up his concoctions  
That he feeds us ere we go.  
There he mixes soups and gravy  
And serves them at every meal;  
What the Army calls stuff on a shingle  
He serves with great appeal.

That first night there came softly  
To my bed of mortal pain,  
A nurse to take my temperature,  
And she tried and tried in vain.  
She put the thermometer beneath my tongue  
In the room so dimly lighted;  
Her soft warm fingers sought my pulse,  
Then the thermometer ignited.

Now my story is ended,  
And I must be on my way;  
Perhaps our paths will cross again  
Upon life's broad highway.  
I've meant no offense to anyone,  
'Twas all just writ in fun;  
So if it has caused a smile or two,  
Its mission has been done.

W. R. TOWNSEND,  
L. U. No. 48.

## RESOLUTIONS

I'll make no resolutions  
Nor draw a future plan,  
I have no false illusions  
Of knowing where I'll stand.

I know I'll do tomorrow  
The things prepared today,  
For happiness or sorrow  
There is no other way.

I am the consummation  
Of all my yesterdays,  
And naught but sheer mutation  
Can change determined ways.

Though unforeseen tomorrow  
Compels a new, strange way,  
But when I plow her furrow  
I find it is today.

Whatever new tomorrow  
To prophets may confide,  
To meet it I must borrow  
Experience to decide.

I cannot make tomorrow  
Her secrets tell today,  
To learn them I must follow  
And patiently obey.

Then why make resolutions  
The unknown to decide,  
Learn well today's hard lessons  
To sail tomorrow's tide.

Take no thought of tomorrow,  
Sufficient is today.  
For you there is no morrow,  
But only now, this day.

J. H. EDWARDS,  
L. U. No. 77.



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## Magazine

### CHAT

One of the compensations of a daily and yearly grind putting out the JOURNAL is the scores of letters we get from members from all parts of the world. Here in our mail bag, for instance, this month is a letter from a Local No. 3 member in Falmouth, England.

"Perhaps it would be a change of pace to hear from a seagoing member of the electrical trade.

"Should you find this line that I am throwing you to be wondrously short then it cannot hold you long.

"To begin with, I have been studying the conditions of electricians within this melon we call the world. To date I have found nothing comparable with those of the I. B. E. W.

"Here for instance in England in a country considered advanced we find wiremen working for two and a half shillings per hour. This you know is equal to our half dollar. One might buy a couple of scotches, one Guinness, and a platter of fish and chips. On a six-hour day they would have to pass up the fish and chip queue.

"Just before getting shipwrecked off the coast of England I attended the Marine Electricians Meeting in New York."

*Organized Labor*, published in San Francisco, gives us a little push toward renewed efforts in a recent number. It says:

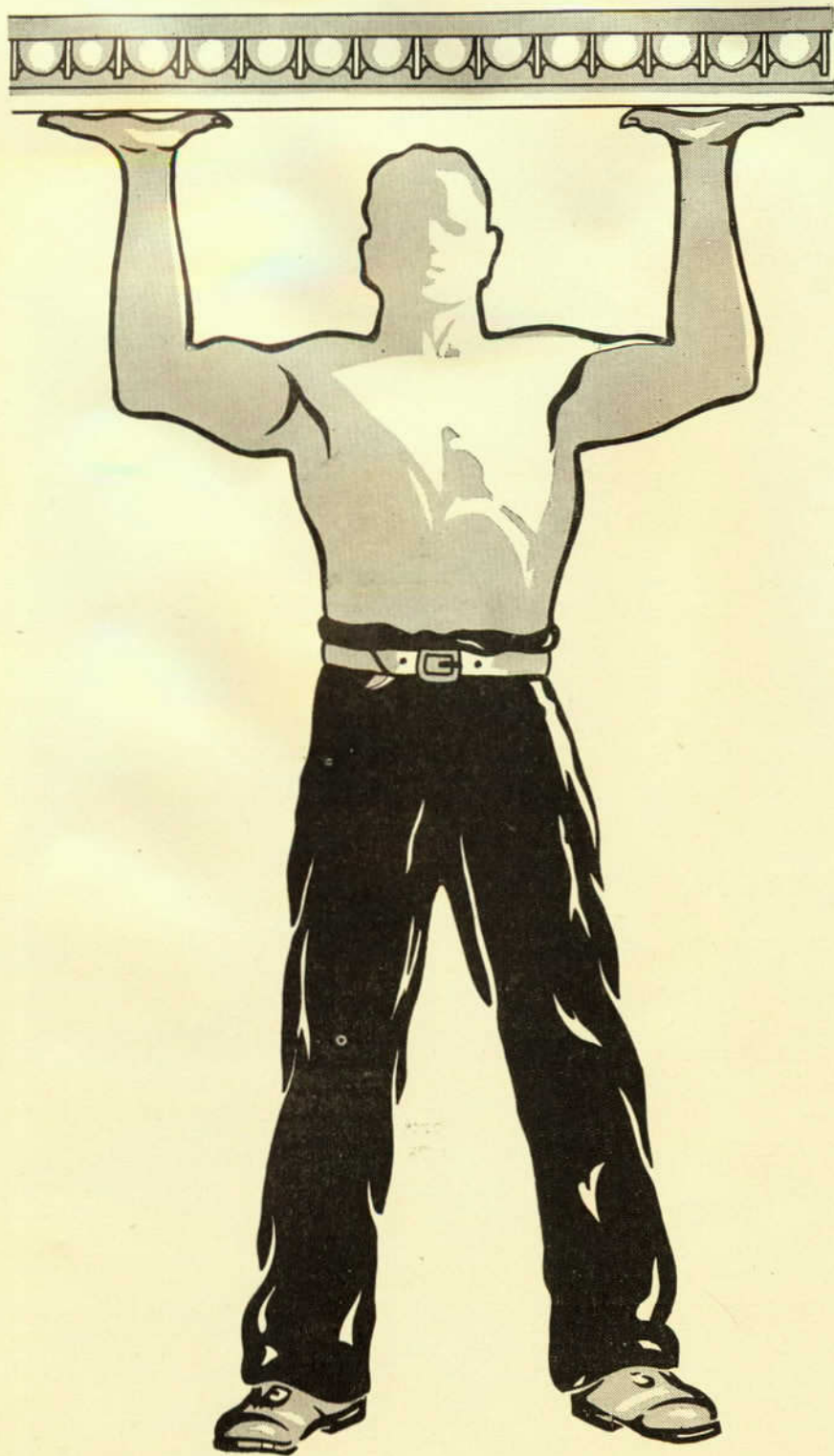
"The December, 1945, issue of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, national magazine, published by the I. B. E. W., is full of interesting and informative reading matter. . . .

"We of Local 6 are of course proud of our own I.B.E.W. Local Union No. 6 News, but our local monthly publication cannot begin to take the place of our official JOURNAL. All praise is due the editor and staff of the JOURNAL for the splendid job they have done in making it, what we are pleased to call the outstanding trade union magazine on the American continent.

"Every Electrical Worker should read the JOURNAL every month. If you have changed your address, or if for any reason you are not getting it, write to the Electrical Workers Journal, 1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Send your name, card number, correct address and request the JOURNAL be mailed to you. It is worth the effort."



# Higher Force...



JULY 4, 1946

by D. A. Hoover, L. U. 1306

The flaming guns of war are stilled  
To hulks of rusting metal now  
And Labor's arm, which saved the world  
Turns to the bench, the forge, the plow.

Free of the tyranny which stalked  
Adamant, still, Old Glory waves  
And flings a challenge we must meet,  
Above our fallen heroes' graves.

There are no other hands but ours  
To work the mine and drive the mill  
But pray that wisdom guide this force  
Of labor's strong, united will.





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## War On Collective Bargaining

Collective bargaining is the earmark of democracy. If democracy is to be successful the process must be strengthened, improved and sincerely followed. Phony measures won't do. Half measures are not enough. Collective bargaining advances when two comparatively equal parties sit down together with the interest of their industry at heart, and bargain.

Ever since VJ day there has been a concerted attack on the process of collective bargaining. Sometimes this attack has been unwitting; often it has been deliberate, vigorous and planned. The course of this attack indicates the vitality of fascistic tendencies in this country. For the principal quality which distinguishes democracy from fascism is honest-to-God collective bargaining.

It was evident in the President's Labor-Management conference in the fall of 1945 that there was a desire to limit the field of collective bargaining. The National Manufacturers Association struggled manfully to confine collective bargaining to simple matters like wages, hours, and working conditions. The association then in turn attempted to confine wages to a narrow compass, and working conditions to a narrow mold.

An effort to confine collective bargaining to a rigid, legalistic framework, of course, annihilates collective bargaining. The bosses miss the whole meaning of collective bargaining, and the meaning, at the same time, of democracy. Wittingly or unwittingly, they are forwarding fascism, and strengthening all the non-democratic forces in our industrial set-up.

Collective bargaining on a rigid, legalistic framework becomes a contest of wit, a form of daily warfare. It makes impossible a growth toward understanding, a progress toward cooperation. The waste comes in the contest, in the warfare. There is no time for working together.

The bosses have built a fence around labor, even though they kept the letter of the law. They began to draw a magic ring around management. Management was something sacred. It was confined to private precincts—which labor should not penetrate. "This far labor could go, and no farther."

To anyone who has read history, one sees through the screen. It is revealed as the old theory of the divine right of kings in a new guise. Management is divine, the common laborer could not stand in its presence.

There is this meaning in this new talk about "the sphere of management." There is this impulse in the talk about "restrictions on management." This is the motive in the resistance to the idea that labor should take a frank look at profits, and the books of management. And all this, no doubt, is what is behind the present wave of strikes. It is not the drive for increased wages, because this is a just

drive, and unaccidental. The mere effort to adjust wages to the rise in the cost of living could not possibly produce the heat, the lightning, the vehemence and the alarm of the present period.

Another thing, it is so apparent that the general 18½-cents-an-hour increase, fixed by the government, is far too low. The cost of living now is admittedly about 33 per cent in excess of the 1940 index. What is worse, the cost of necessities—most of the things labor must buy—is admittedly 57 per cent in excess of the 1940 figures. The approximately 12 per cent increase in wages is a mere sop.

It is a pity that the advisers around the President could not have visualized the present struggle as a war on collective bargaining. Perhaps if they had so visualized the struggle, they would not have made so many blunders, or moved so rapidly to the right, and made such obeisance to the bosses who fear, and hate, and wish to destroy collective bargaining.

Since August 1945, the nation has been treated to the spectacle of a blitz, prepared in advance, and projected at lightning speed, as soon as the Japanese surrendered.

This blitz was prepared by the bosses, while the rest of the country was engaged in defending democracy on battlefields, and in mill and factory. The bosses were huddled over blueprints, in back rooms, blueprints of an attack, on labor, and the community. They sprang their trap artfully, under the guise of defending free enterprise—free apparently for nobody else, but the bosses. It was in large part successful. It removed controls; it destroyed the OPA; it put labor in the doghouse; it weakened collective bargaining. But will it last? Was it sound? Will it produce prosperity? Will it produce good will?

America in August 1945 had a great opportunity. It could have planned, moving toward peace. Controls could have been removed when they were no longer needed. Strikes could have been avoided. Conference could have taken the place of warfare. Prosperity could have been achieved—great prosperity, unlimited prosperity. Inflation could have been avoided. But the bosses saw an opportunity to take over. They made their bid for power and they won—temporarily.

Now, in the midst of the rubble, America stands aghast trying to discover what happened. In time, America will discover the great conspiracy of the bosses, and the great cost to the commonweal of their lordly drive to power. But America will not turn from the goal of full employment and prosperity.

Nor will America turn back from collective bargaining, because if the nation makes such a change, it will be disloyal to all the democratic traditions of its forebears.



**I**N SPITE of the enormous publicity given the coal miners' strike, few persons have bothered to inform us of the people who are participating in it. One notable exception for Washington news readers was a series of articles in the Washington Post written by Agnes E. Meyer who went down to the Kentucky mining country to see under what conditions the miners lived.

Comparing what Mrs. Meyer had to say with what the United States Coal Commission found in the early 1920's, one finds that there is a striking similarity between them.

The difference now is that the miners have shorter hours, more pay, more adequate safety provisions and a slowly declining accident and fatality rate. The workers have achieved these through more nearly complete unionization of the industry and constant battling.

### Miners Have Had to Fight

Although most industrialists have opposed unions, perhaps none were more adamant and ruthless in waging their losing battle than the coal mine operators. A paragraph from "Seventy Years of Life and Labor", the autobiography of Samuel Gompers, serves to characterize the conditions which were common in the early days of organization:

"Soon after the 1891 strike, P. J. McGuire, George Chance, and I went into the anthracite field to organize the miners. There was not a union to be found, not even a secret organization. We were seeking a few men in each locality who would be willing to constitute the nucleus of a labor union. Miners were thick in that district, but the kind of men we were seeking were then very rare. But we found them here and there after a long hunt. The hunt was not exactly a safe undertaking. There were company gunmen everywhere, brutal creatures who had no compunction against giving a blow with a 'billy' that would put a man to sleep, or shooting a hole through him. Though we took our lives in our hands, we went through, planting the seeds of unionism."

Anyone who has read of the organizing in the southern bituminous fields realizes that such conditions were not confined to the latter 1800's but continued far into 1900. There the operators had many advantages.

# COAL *Consigns Workers* *To Nethermost Pits*

**Miners at first were virtually serfs herded in company towns. Slowly they emerged through unions to self-respect, but still got very low wages**

The persons who went to work in the mines, as they were discovered, were the country people who lived in the mountains as farmers. They were isolated from advancing centers of population and they were poor. The cash that the operators promised them was persuasive and they began to move closer to the mine pits and to form new communities which came to be known as company towns. About half of the bituminous mine workers live in these towns while the other half live in settlements established before the mines were discovered. The majority of the company towns are in the southern mining areas of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama where coal was found later than in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The company town seemed to be a necessary evil since the workers had to live near their work and the land was owned or leased by the operators. The miners could not have afforded to build their own houses and build up communities as towns naturally grow. The operator did everything and the workers paid heavily.

### No True Home Privileges

First of all, since they were living on the property of the persons for whom they worked, the miners had to sign contracts especially drawn so that they, as lessees, were deprived of important civil rights. When the miners lost their jobs they lost the right to live in their dwellings. They could not exercise the privilege of inviting anyone into their homes whom they chose,

for the operators could refuse to admit to their property any person whom they considered objectionable. This latter provision was primarily evoked against union organizers. The operators exercised a right to search the houses without warrants and all the property was guarded or policed by persons hired by the operators and responsible only to them.

Those miners who preferred to live outside the jurisdiction of the mining camp are logically the first ones to be dismissed from service in a slack season or fired when the working force is reduced, for they are of less profit to the operators who not only feed but also house the others.

### Operators Control Living Standards

By virtue of being the sole providers for the miners, the operators dictated what kind of houses they could live in and what utilities should be made available to them. Is there running water in the miners homes; do they have bath tubs, showers, toilets? Are the houses wired properly for electricity and is the sewage disposal a sanitary one? What are the streets like, and the property around the houses, and what sort of public health services are provided? The answers to these questions depend upon the character and disposition of the individual operators. They supply the communities with company stores and other institutions that are found in villages and towns. These are run according to directions from the operators.

Thus it can be seen that the standard of living of the employees is dependent upon the operators and the attitude of the operators reflects the labor supply.

The rents charged by the operators are very low. This does not show consideration for the miners, however, for the houses are poorly built in a majority of instances. They are cheaply constructed wooden structures, not insulated in any way or properly roofed. Many of them do not have plumbing and the wells from which the community is supplied with water may or may not be scientifically dug, away from contamination by inadequate disposal systems. The miners usually have large families and the privations under which they live are consequently intensified. There is little concern shown by the operators in keeping their houses in good repair.

Hamilton and Wright in their book "The Case of Bituminous Coal" point out prevailing conditions:

"Even in the better communities there is little variety in the houses and it is almost impossible to get a house with adequate accommodation for a family of five. Modern sanitary conveniences are usually lacking. Houses with baths are almost unknown. Houses with inside flush toilets are only slightly more common, and even houses with running water inside are less common than houses to which all water must be carried from a pump or spigot outside. In short, in most of the mining communities a standard of living even on the material side in



Are miners' houses up to American standard of living?





Mining community—the scraggly houses nestle close to the mine mouth

harmony with current conventions of what is necessary for 'health and decency' is impossible."

### Miner's Life Is A Dull One

Although this book was written a number of years ago, one finds upon reading more recent information that the situation has changed very little. Recreation facilities are still at a minimum. Existence is dull. The average number of miners to a mine is about 85. Contacts with people other than themselves are restricted and the miners are forced to know one another too well.

Throughout the years abuse by the operators has been widespread. The settlements are so far removed from the effective reach of the police power of the Government that the miners have often been defenseless against practices that would have appeared incredible to ordinary persons living in a normal community.

Even where flagrant inhumanities were not perpetrated on the miners, the very extent of paternalism and dependence that existed between the operators and the miners created a psychological atmosphere in which initiative, self-respect, freedom, and intellectual curiosity were not able to grow. The darkness of the mines in which the miners labor all day is symbolic of the effect of their isolated environments upon their lives.

### Unions Represent Salvation

The unions were the miners' salvation. They offered a chance for equality in their promise of collective bargaining. They not only made the strength of each group of miners felt, they added that of all the other organized miners throughout the country. The operators organized too, for they had to agree to stabilize their industry by reducing the pressure not only of the unions in their demands for uniform wages, but also that of their own cut-throat competition. The coal-mining industry is highly competitive and the labor costs are the highest proportion of costs, being well over half. So unionization of the miners in effect centralized the bargaining for all the miners in the hands of the UMW officials and the southern and northern operators.

Besides helping the miners in an economic way and improving their working conditions, unionization has increased their effectiveness as community citizens and has given

them training in organization and government. This they needed since the circumstances of their lives formerly had relieved them too much of social responsibility. The deduction from the wages of the workers of most of their living expenses, leaves little cash to spend, and in the same way offers little opportunity to the miners' wives to learn management of household finances as most wives of industrial workers have done.

One of the ways in which the operators have been able to hinder the progress of the miners is by making their influence felt strongly enough in the state legislatures to prevent adequate legislation that would have helped the miners in such matters as unemployment compensation, workman's compensation, other forms of insurance, and public health measures. At times they have been active in pushing anti-labor legislation and

provisions that prevented the miners from exercising their rights as free citizens.

### Employment Is Unsteady

Another hardship that the miners have suffered is unsteady employment. They never know how many days, weeks, or months a year they will be forced into idleness. No matter how just an hourly wage scale may be achieved, the miner is still in doubt as to whether he will find at the end of the year that he has received a living wage.

"The industry's failure to provide regular employment is all too clear. Even though 'firing' is an art little understood, and reduction of the working force in dull seasons is contrary to custom, few miners have an opportunity to work 300 days in the year. When the mine operates, the worker is fairly sure of his job. But few mines work regularly throughout the year. Some close down entirely for a period of weeks or months when no business is to be had. Others work two or three days a week as long as any orders are forthcoming. While there are always some men who work more days than the average, there are also many who work less."<sup>1</sup>

There are two ways of paying in the coal industry. One is by the hour and the other by the ton of coal mined. In the early days, the latter method was popular, but it often has proved unsatisfactory since the quality of coal veins varies and the amount earned by a miner fluctuates daily. One of the great bones of contention between the operators and the miners was the system of weighing the coal as it came out of the mines. Only after many strikes and stubborn adherence to their cause did the miners secure the right to their own scales and scale operator, so that they were assured of receiving fair compensation for the fruits of their labor.

(Continued on page 268)

<sup>1</sup> Hamilton, W. H., and Wright, H. R. *The Case of Bituminous Coal*, Macmillan Company, 1925, p. 78.



MINING IS NO LARK





Type of house available in new recreation centre

## New Recreation Center in Eastern Area

**T**HE Tennessee Valley Authority and Government Services, Inc., of Washington, D. C., have reached an agreement by which an extensive public recreation area to serve the general public will be established at Fontana Dam, adjoining the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in the mountains of western North Carolina. It will be known as Fontana Village.

Government Services, Inc., is a non-profit corporation which operates, among other things, the cafeteria system in Government buildings. It deals with unions.

President Truman recently gave the necessary approval under which the village of several hundred cottages, which housed construction workers on TVA's Fontana Dam, together with a boat dock site on Fontana Lake, and other TVA properties will be leased for a 30-year term to Government Services, Inc., a non-profit distributing corporation operating cafeterias, tourist courts, and similar facilities in Washington and nearby Maryland and Virginia.

### Vacation Accommodations Ready

F. W. Hoover, general manager of the company, said in Washington that vacation accommodations for the public are scheduled to be ready early this summer. The resort will offer overnight, restaurant, and cottage accommodations, boating and fishing on the lake, trails for horseback riding and hiking, and easy access to the adjoining park and forest.

The nearly completed Fontana Dam is already receiving many visitors, and the powerhouse will be opened to the public within the next few months, as soon as construction work is finished. This is the highest dam east of the Mississippi River, rising 480 feet above its base, and its approximately three million yards of concrete make it the

Government Services, Inc., non-profit corporation, gets Fontana area at TVA for recreation purposes

fourth largest in the world among dams of its type. Fontana is 1,800 feet above sea level.

The principal recreation area lies on the south shore of the lake at and just below the dam, which, because of a bend in the river, faces south, although the general course of the river is east to west. An overlook building now being constructed at the east abutment will contain a refreshment stand and will have parking space near it. The boat dock site is a short distance away on the southern shore of the lake.

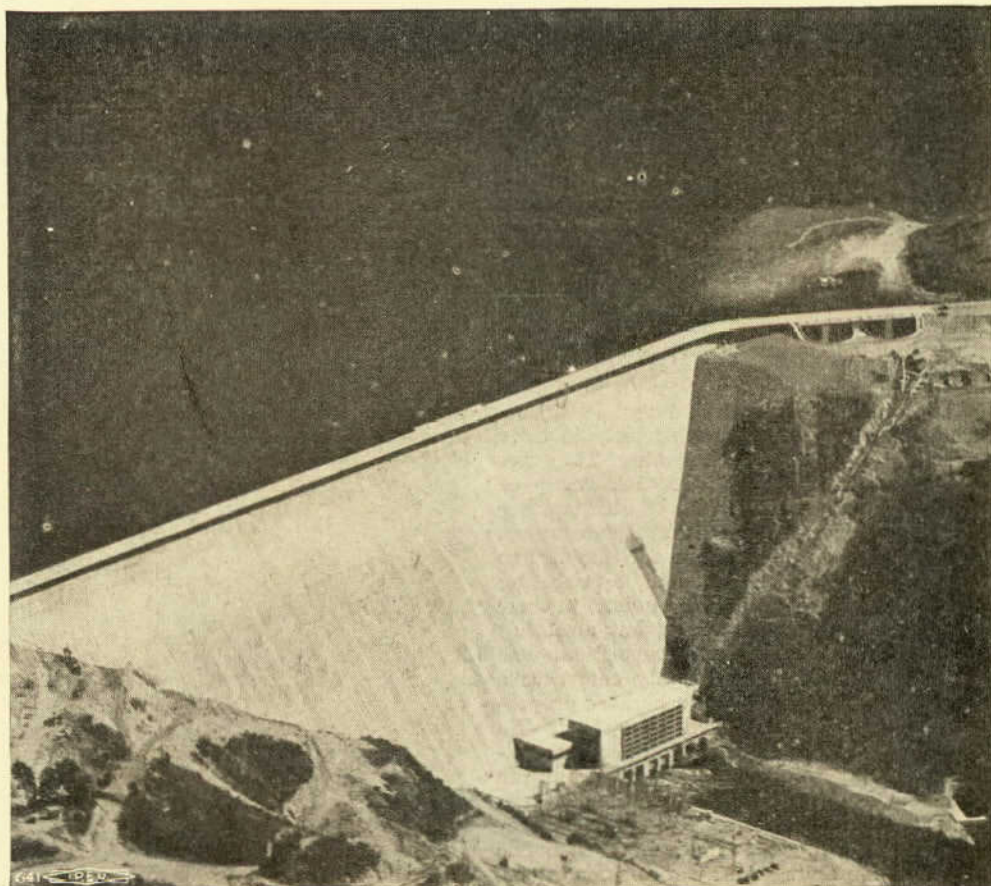
The cottage, overnight and restaurant accommodations are in the village about one mile to the west in a valley known as Welch Cove. Buildings used by workers during construction and converted for tourist and vacationers' use, will be available to the public.

### How the Organization Operates

Government Services, Inc., which will operate the public recreation and vacation facilities for the benefit of the general public, is a general service corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia. One of the purposes for which it was originally formed was to provide adequate and reasonable meal services to Government employees in and around Washington. Because of its non-profit nature it is interested primarily in public service. The books of the corporation are audited by the Government's General Accounting Office; the company uses the U. S. Treasury as depository of its funds.

Fontana Dam is located in a wooded mountain region on the Little Tennessee River 68 highway miles from Knoxville, Tennessee, and approximately 100 miles west of Asheville, North Carolina. It is a storage dam on a tributary of the Tennessee River system, forming a lake 30 miles long. The Great Smoky Mountains National Park borders

(Continued on page 270)



Fontana Dam, the highest dam east of Mississippi, impounds a great lake as a recreational centre



WHEN you go to sleep on a Pullman car at night do you ever stop to wonder whose hand is on the throttle of the powerful locomotive driving it in the darkness? You wonder if that hand is skilled, steady, and if the vision of the engineer is clear and undefiled by sleepiness or irregular living. That engineer has in his wardship possibly 1,000 human beings. Their safe transit depends entirely on him and his fellow workers. The truth is that the railroad workers, all of them, must be a self-disciplined group giving almost every waking hour to the responsibility of a job.

### Railroads Taken For Granted

This side of the railroad worker's job is usually missed by the general public. They take railroads for granted. They set their watches by the punctual trains, but they do not know of the daily sacrifices involved to give this kind of service to the public. Take a railroad engineer. His basic pay under the Truman offer is \$10.44 a day. If you compare him with an airplane pilot who has within his wardship possibly 30 passengers, or a captain of an ocean liner who has possibly 500 to 800 passengers in his wardship, you will find that the railroad engineer's pay is unhandsome compared with that of either the pilot or the ship captain. Airplane pilots are reported to be receiving about \$1,000 a month and the captain of a first-rate ocean liner gets between \$10,000 and \$15,000 a year. The basic pay of \$250 a month for railroad engineers is little enough for the responsibility involved.

This brief analysis pretty much tells the story of railroad wages. Railroad systems have been notoriously badly financed. They have been slow to pay their debts even in times of prosperity and the debt hangs heavily upon the financial structure, making it appear that the railroad employers cannot pay good wages.

Here's a table that indicates the trend of wages for non-operating railroad employees on railroads. Non-operating railroad employees are those not actually on trains—electrical workers, maintenance-of-way men, and such. This table is based upon figures from the National Industrial Conference Board, on employers' organization.

### AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF NON-OPERATING EMPLOYEES IN THE RAILROAD INDUSTRY AND OF EMPLOYEES IN 25 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (N.I.C.B.) YEARS 1920-1945\*

Period	Non-Operating Railroad Employees (73 Classes)	25 Manufacturing Industries (N.I.C.B.)
	Employees (73 Classes)	(N.I.C.B.)
1920	\$ .648**	\$ .603***
1921	.590	.524
1922	.524	.494
1923	.521	.541
1924	.528	.552
1925	.532	.561
1926	.535	.568
1927	.543	.576
1928	.549	.579
1929	.560	.590
1930	.570	.589
1931	.577	.564
1932	.530	.498
1933	.524	.491
1934	.532	.580
1935	.574	.599
1936	.579	.619
1937	.599	.695
1938	.630	.716
1939	.634	.720

# Basic Wages on RAILROADS Always Low

## Fine group of workmen traditionally handicapped by bad financial structure

1940	.637	.739
1941	.671	.814
1942	.741	.924
1943	.830	1.014
1944	.863	1.067
1945	.868	1.097

\* Average hourly earnings based on total hours and total compensation, including overtime.

\*\* Average for last six months.

\*\*\* Average of seven months.

This table shows, therefore, that in 1945 the average hourly wage for such employees was about 87 cents as compared with \$1.09 for workers in manufacturing industries.

Electrical workers, craft members of our organization, who work in railroad shops will have a more striking contrast. The average wage of 87 cents for railroad electrical workers compares quite unfavorably with the \$1.53 average for construction electrical workers.

### High Skill Required

Railroads demand a very high order of craft skill from their workers. We quote from the *Railway Electrical Engineer*:

"An electrician for railroad work calls for a mechanic versed in all branches of that craft. The average electrician found in towns and cities cannot fill the bill, since the work involves power plant experience, inside and outside wiring, repairing of all kinds of elec-

trical equipment, care and maintenance of generators and motors, construction and maintenance of power lines, application and maintenance of locomotive lighting, including headlights, cab lights and signals, application and maintenance of equipment for car lighting, especially the ability to locate trouble and remedy it with the least possible delay. He must also be thoroughly conversant with the National Code."

### Settlement Is Slow

There is little doubt that this low wage structure has been a constant irritation to railroad workers and more so in this period of rapidly mounting prices. Another serious factor in this situation has been the slow process of adjustment under the National Railway Labor Act. This has often been pointed out as a model of arbitration but machinery has been slowed up by one device or other so that it has produced a desperate situation. If workers petition for redress in a period of rapidly mounting prices, they get no redress in the midst of the crisis. Railroad workers charge that the last dispute took 16 months to get even to a point of arbitration. A statement issued by the non-operating employees in April this year says:

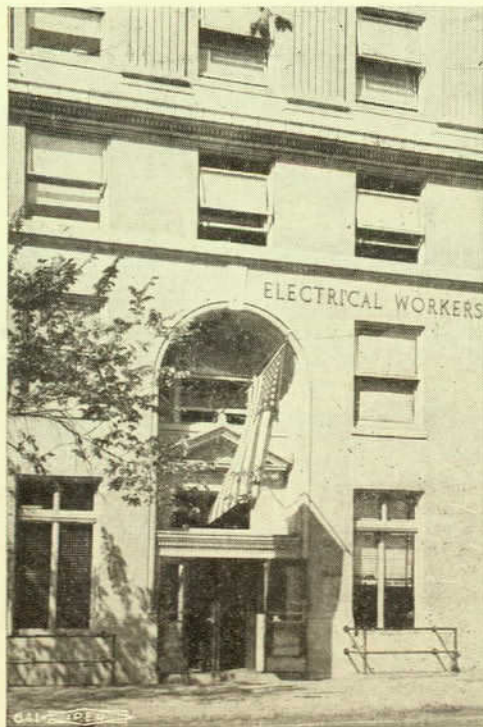
"It is apparent therefore that because of the lag in handling railroad wage disputes under the Railway Labor Act, a serious injustice was imposed on the non-operating employees in the railroad industry by the misuse of the stabilization program of the government. It should be noted that 16 months elapsed before a settlement of the

(Continued on page 269)



Railroad workers must be good mechanics, and must also assume responsibility of protecting human life





Doorway of Achievement, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

**W**E were looking through bound volumes of the *ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL* the other day and perused with interest some of the feature articles, the editorials and correspondence of "many long years ago." The thought occurred to us, "Why not have a page of news of long past—say 25 years ago in this month's *WORKER*? So we searched the 1921 bound volume for items of interest and as we culled these stories—of the strikes, of the drive against labor, the "open shop" movement, the unrest, dissatisfaction, hung production, pending unemployment—the thought came to us that some of them might have been written now in this very day and hour.

### We Turn Back the Years

Let's turn back the pages and take a look. Here's an editorial for February 1921 entitled "The Zero Hour."

"During the war the great army of labor was warned by the words and actions of the antagonistic elements among the employers that they would be called upon to face an attack by the hostile employing interests. The only thing left in doubt was the time for the attack, the zero hour. All the other arrangements incidental to the drive were worked out in a careful and painstaking manner.

"A satisfactory political situation was provided (money no object). The employers formed into strong organizations and funds aggregating more than a hundred million dollars were subscribed to finance the drive, the objective being the open shop or the so-called American Plan. Their policy was then against the workers—destroy their unity, their organizations by any means, separate and divide them, starve them until they are willing to eat out of any hand that offers food enough for bare existence, organize them into corporations—controlled groups, and then open up the building and producing program and the saving in wages will reimburse the employers many times over for the money spent in the campaign."

The editor of the *JOURNAL* was right. The

## Picture 25 Years Ago Unchanged Today

Items culled from the *Journal* of 25 years ago. Is history repeating itself?

zero hour for many of our unions had come and the record of their struggles against the open-shop drive, against excessive wage cuts, is recorded here by the press secretaries of another year.

### The Blows Fall

L. U. No. 81, Scranton, Pennsylvania, wrote: "The blow has fallen and the employers are making no secret about it. Their organization is ready to act and what the future holds for Scranton and vicinity was indicated in a meeting of the manufacturers' association representing 95 per cent of the industries of the valley, in which they unequivocally took a stand in favor of the open shop. Recently a contract considered most sacred to organized labor expired between the Scranton Electric Company and L. U. No. 81, as it has done many times before. Officials of the union and the company met to sign a new agreement and promote the same harmony as in other years. At the outset everything looked rosy to representatives of our men because they had accepted everything offered by the company but at the eleventh hour, the officials of the company forced the men off the jobs, locked them out to compete with the principles and traditions of the U. S. Chambers of Commerce and the Local Board of Trade, namely, the open shop."

L. U. No. 106, Jamestown, New York: "We have been on strike here since June 15, 1920, against the Electrical Contractors and Dealers Association, who are in line with the Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers Association for an 'open shop.' Against these odds we have held out for nearly seven months. That speaks for itself.

"Recently we had the State mediator here but could not get a hearing with the contractors. We realize that this strike has caused the contractors considerable loss and worry. But what we ask is only fair. At first the contractors said our scale was too high, but then some of the men were offered the scale asked for if they would come back under 'open-shop' conditions. It looks as though they didn't know what they did want until some organization told them."

From the Middle West comes complaint of the open-shop drive.

L. U. No. 292, Minneapolis, Minnesota: "We are now facing a most bitter fight against the so-called 'open shop.' Our fight or strike has been on since June 1, 1920, and has abated very little in intensity. The morale of our boys is really most wonderful. Out of a membership of over 450, we lost only six so far in eight months. Out of these, three were partners or shareholders in the firms that they went back to. This tends to show the quality of our membership."

L. U. No. 364, Rockford, Illinois: "We had a little more misfortune here. The line-

men working for the Street Car Company were locked out. The company just received an increase in rates and then the company notified the men a few days later that they were going to cut them \$15.00 to \$20.00 which would have given them the large sum of \$4.50 per day. As soon as the boys told them the business agent would be up to see them, they told the boys to pack up. But they wanted the foreman to be loyal to the company and stay. But he was a man and told them to go to h---. This broke their hearts. We are also giving them a fight."

### Brothers Stand By

From the South—

L. U. No. 80, Norfolk, Virginia: "We want to express deep and sincere devotion to all the locals that have come to the succor of L. U. No. 80 in her determined fight against the un-American and unbusiness-like open-shop promoters.

"The Electrical Contractors have found themselves the heavy losers. They followed the notorious chamber of commerce in the open shop fight to crush the ones that were only asking for a respectable livelihood from their earnings.

"Let me say to all members of the I.B.E.W., we have and are going to continue our fight against the open shop. Our boys are all heroes; their watchwords are: 'THOUGH WE SUFFER, WE WILL CONTINUE TO FIGHT!'"

### Attack on Labor—Country-Wide

From farther south—

L. U. No. 108, Tampa, Florida: "Wages have been declared cut 20 to 25 per cent but the contractors will not recognize collective bargaining and there the whole issue rests."

From New England—

L. U. No. 103, Boston, Massachusetts: "Well another month has rolled by and we narrow backs are still out on strike. I mean we were locked out because we would not stand for a 10 per cent reduction. This is history now. January 20, we were forced to walk out and now it is April 1 and we are still out fighting and will continue to all summer before we will take a cut and lose some of our conditions that took 20 odd years to get."

L. U. No. 296, Berlin, New Hampshire: "This is why the Paper Makers voted 12,000 to 5 to go on strike. Because the manufacturers ordered a 30 per cent reduction in wages and a return to the 9-hour day. We believe that the wages of the workers should depend upon the prosperity of the industry and that industry that cannot pay a living wage has no right to exist. Here are the facts regarding the ability of the International Paper Company to pay. Their preferred stock dividend for the year 1921 amounted to \$18,000,000. Do they expect to pay it from 1921 earnings? No! Out of the 1920 earnings they set aside \$4,000,000 more than necessary to pay this 1921 dividend. They set aside \$22,000,000. Then they

(Continued on page 272)



## Australia to U. S. A.

### GREETINGS,

To the Brothers in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of the United States and Canada from an Australian Electrical Worker.

We have many problems in common and suffer from many of the same constitutional disabilities as you do. We have the same inter-state jealousies and constitutional problems as exist in the United States. When our constitution was formed in 1901, it was molded on the Constitution of the United States of America.

Our labor movement began in 1893 and since that date, trade unionism has been developed to a large extent. We have formed and molded our own political body, known as the Labor Party, which is a party pledged to the introduction of socialistic legislation by means of legislative action. Through this means we have been able to achieve considerable progress in the way of social legislation.

We have made working conditions in industry, rather than wages, our aim. And today, we have established in Australia old-age pensions at 60 years for females and 65 for males; unemployment, sickness and national insurance; and widows' pensions to which every woman becomes entitled on the death of her husband. We have also legislation granting family endowment for which the mother is paid approximately 5 per cent of her husband's income for each child, after the first child.

Our electrical disputes and arguments, I have learned since visiting your country, are much the same as you experience. We have our jurisdictional disputes within the union, and with other unions, on very much the same lines as yourselves. We have our conflicts with the employers and representatives the same as in the United States.

In Australia, the railroads and 95 per cent of the power generation are state-owned, and our best agreements are registered—or awards as we call them in Australia—with the state instrumentalities.

You may be interested to learn that our best agreement provides that each worker, in addition to receiving extra money over and above the private worker, also receives three weeks' annual vacation with pay, payment for 10 public holidays per year, three months' long service leave with pay after every 10 years, and two weeks' pay on retirement for every year of honorable service, together with unlimited accumulated sick leave.

It will be seen that our fight has concentrated mostly around conditions and we feel we have progressed a certain degree along those lines.

I extend to Electrical Workers fraternal greetings from Australia, and wish to pay special tribute to your International President Ed J. Brown who has extended me every courtesy, together with Mr. Bugniazet, your secretary, Mr. Wegener, Mr. Wimberly, and Mr. Hedges, who have enabled me to investigate the conditions of the Electrical Workers.

Like ourselves you have a fine organization in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and I am hoping a greater understanding between the Electrical Workers of the world will be possible. We are one of the few trades that use common international units in our daily work, and if we think on common international lines we will go a long way toward international peace. We, as Electrical Workers, hold the key to all industry in modern life.

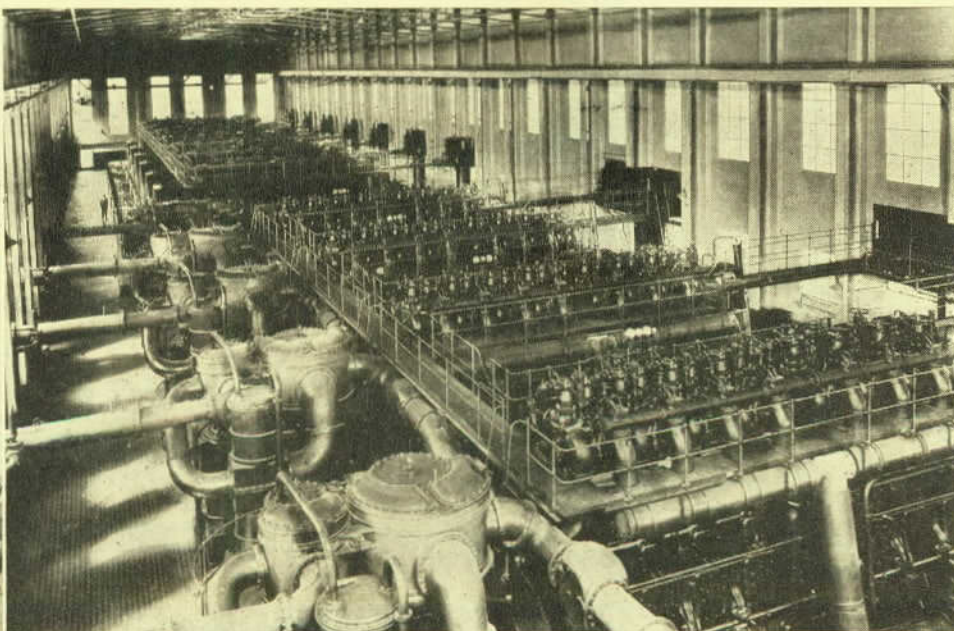
Fraternally yours,

GUY R. G. ANDERSON,

Executive Member, Australian Council of Trade Unions.



City Hall, Brisbane, Australia



A generating plant on a great new development in New Zealand



# I.B.E.W. Supports Higher Pay for Inspectors

**T**HE National Advisory Code Committee held a definitive meeting in Milwaukee the first of June. One of the outstanding actions of this important body was the introduction and passage of a resolution looking forward to greatly increased salaries for municipal electrical inspectors.

## Resolution Adopted

The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas orderly progress of the electrical industry depends in large part upon the maintenance of high standards of workmanship, which in turn depend upon maintenance of high standards of wire installation;

"Whereas the promulgation of high standards of wire installation is largely one of public service, performed gratuitously by city electrical inspectors;

"Moreover, city electrical inspectors guard daily the high standards of wire installation, as an integral part of their public service as city inspectors;

"Whereas city electrical inspectors are notoriously poorly paid, a wage incommensurate with the service performed;

"Be it resolved, and published by the National Advisory Code Committee of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, that city electrical inspectors should be paid a salary somewhat commensurate with their public service performed.

## National Advisory Code Committee recommends greatly increased salaries for municipal electrical inspectors

"Be it resolved also, that the scale of salaries for chief inspectors should be not less than \$6,500 for cities of 1,000,000 or over; \$5,500 for cities of 500,000 or over; and \$5,000 for cities of the 100,000 population or over. No electrical inspectors of a city of over 10,000 population shall receive less than \$4,500; in cities of less than 10,000, they shall not receive less than \$3,600 a year."

Personnel of the National Advisory Code Committee is as follows:

David J. Talbot, chairman  
Chief Electrical Inspector, Chicago

Harry Hilpert  
Inspector of the State of Washington

Dewey Johnson  
Superintendent of Electrical Affairs, Atlanta

Nicholas Siggins  
Electrical Inspector of the City and County of San Francisco, California

Charles A. Ward  
Chief Electrical Inspector, Paterson

Other members of the Brotherhood in attendance at this meeting were Ed J. Brown, international president, ex officio member,

W. J. Canada, consulting engineer, and M. H. Hedges, research director.

The committee recommended to President Brown that Vice President E. Ingles, of Canada, be named a permanent member of the committee. The committee discussed the course of code developments in the United States and Canada and ordered a report prepared to present to the convention of the I. B. E. W. to be held in San Francisco, September 1.

## Breakdown of Code Standards

Reports from every section of the United States indicated that there was a campaign on to break down code standards on a local and city level. In many instances the same forces that have been active in debasing the standards set up by the National Electrical Code are now active in cities where municipal ordinances hold sway. There the strategy is to permit materials of very low grade hitherto barred by municipal codes to be introduced on the grounds that the housing emergency requires such degradation. Politicians are entering the situation and shouting patriotic duty and in some instances these leaders of code degradation are running for the office of mayor or some other high position in city government.

## The 1946 Code

The latest publication of the National Advisory Code Committee entitled "Private Ownership Without Public Responsibility" contains a preface signed by G. M. Bugniazet, international secretary. This preface says:

"The 1946 National Electrical Code was revised at regular sessions of the National Electrical Committee in October, 1945. The 1946 code will be published in due course, sometime in the autumn of this year. The new code is pretty much the old code, with no profoundly sweeping changes, but the trend toward vitiation, begun several years ago, still shows itself.

"We believe that this is a good time for the re-examination of the entire code field—the origin of code making, the non-democratic procedures in the present situation, the relation of state laws, and of city ordinances to privately-made national codes, the loss of the original goals of safety to life and property.

"This pamphlet is one in a series published by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, under the guidance of the National Advisory Code Committee of the union. These pamphlets have been informed with a desire to protect the public interest; we believe this present pamphlet, 'Private Ownership Without Public Responsibility,' goes further in this direction.

"The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers stands ready to aid states and cities with objective appraisals of the inadequately representative private codes now being presented and promoted by interests foreign to the individual states and cities. States and cities have the right and duty to decide upon what codes and standards shall be adopted and applied within respective legal jurisdictions. Their duty is a serious one, and both their right and duty is a constitutional one."



National Advisory Code Committee in session



**C**OMPARED to the progress made in providing bulwarks against unemployment and old age during the last decade in the United States, progress in warding off insecurity due to illness has been scant and insignificant.

The genius of American society has created great cities in which large segments of our people are dependent on weekly wages, but that genius has failed to work out an effective social mechanism assuring adequate and timely medical care to these millions.

Therefore, it is not surprising that the American labor movement has found it necessary to seek through means of collective bargaining that protection during illness which the Government has not been able to assume.

### Unions Take Action

Unwilling to depend upon employer initiative and sponsorship and increasingly discouraged by inaction in Congress, many unions have included demands for employer-financing of sickness benefit funds among those for improved wages and working conditions. Some of the arrangements proposed and established under joint company-trade union benefit plans have been analyzed in a pamphlet prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor, Bulletin No. 841, "Health-Benefit Programs Established Through Collective Bargaining, 1945."

Organized labor, having no voice in their administration and suspecting the motives for which they were established, has never wholeheartedly endorsed company benefit plans. To strengthen their case for employee participation in administration, some unions favor the policy of having employees contribute toward the payment of premiums. On the other hand, some unions have control of the administration of programs that are financed entirely by employers. In many cases, the health-benefit programs are underwritten by private insurance companies, which undertake the responsibility for determining eligibility claims and payment of benefits. Even when the plan is underwritten by a private insurance company, the union and employer frequently share in the responsibility of administration. Less than half of those agreements administered by the insurance company require both employees and the employer to contribute to the financing of the health program.

Most agreements stipulate that the employer shall contribute a specified percentage of his payroll (usually 2 to 3 per cent) to meet his obligations under the benefit plan, although in some cases, no exact amount is specified.

### Broad Coverage

"In the main, health-benefit plans provided under union agreements include weekly cash benefits during periods of illness and of disability caused by nonoccupational accidents, hospital and surgical expenses, and in some cases, payment of doctor bills."

An important exception among benefit programs established by collective bargaining is found in the programs conducted by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, which include medical services and preventive medical work, such as X-ray. This work is carried on through the union's

## UNIONS *Institute Own* *Health Service Plans*

**Until Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is passed by Congress, labor tries to fill needed gap**

health centers in New York City, Philadelphia, and Fall River.

Recently, the St. Louis joint council of the United Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Employees negotiated a health-benefit plan under which a health institute designed to offer extensive medical services to employees and their dependents will be established.

The majority of the plans include weekly disability benefits ranging from about 50 to 60 per cent of an employee's regular earnings, or, where fixed benefits are stipulated, from \$10.50 to \$20 per week. The maximum time allowed for receiving benefits usually ranges from 13 to 26 weeks for any one continuous disability, although several plans allow continuous coverage for 52 weeks. Under almost all the plans, the payment of benefits commences on the eighth day of disability in case of illness, and on the first day in accident cases.

### Hospitalization Paid

Payments for hospital services ranging from \$4 to \$5 per day for 31 days are usually allowed for any one continuous disability, but are limited to 12 or 14 days in maternity cases. Frequently, an additional \$25 is allowed for special hospital expenses.

Hospitalization coverage for dependents is provided in some plans, but it entails additional contributions by the employee.

Many of the programs do not provide a fixed daily hospital payment, but instead provide a service benefit through the Blue Cross Associated Hospital Service.

In virtually all of the health-benefit plans, disability caused by occupational accidents which are covered by workmen's compensation are excluded from coverage. Temporary employees usually are not covered; the group health-insurance plans underwritten by private insurance companies ordinarily provide that new employees participate after having been continuously employed for a definite period of time, ranging from one to six months. Union membership in good standing is generally required in all plans administered by the union alone or jointly with the employer, whereas membership is not required in most insurance-company programs, unless the agreement empowers the union itself to contract with an insurance company.

The question of how long an employee should be covered during periods of temporary lay-off, seasonal slack periods, and leaves of absence is usually the subject of considerable negotiations in establishing a benefit plan. Although it is during such periods that need for protection is often greatest, employers and insurance companies frequently oppose the covering of

(Continued on page 271)



Courtesy Abbott Collection of Naval Medical Paintings  
Improvised Operating Room. "Doctors Train Too," by Irwin Hoffman



Is it possible, in these days of relatively high employment, for our people to be induced to look critically at our unemployment insurance program? Perhaps we should be satisfied that a few "representatives" of the people have felt it important enough to examine it and to make recommendations where they have found the unemployment compensation system wanting.

One report, impressive for many reasons, has been published lately by the University of Chicago Press. It is called "Labor Looks At Unemployment Insurance." This brief, clearly written examination of the federal-state system that now exists, sets forth its characteristics, examines its shortcomings and states 11 or more principles which should be embodied in a new program if our people are to be adequately protected in times of hardship.

#### A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Conference

The analysis is the result of a conference of A. F. of L. and C. I. O. labor officials of Chicago, Illinois meeting last August in co-operation with the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Chicago. They organized themselves into a "Conference Workshop on Unemployment Compensation." Before them appeared federal and state administrators of unemployment compensation and representatives of organized labor and employers to testify on their experiences and points of view with regard to unemployment insurance.

From the varied contributions of these people, the 15 conference members were able to extract salient features of unemployment insurance, formulate a philosophical hypothesis as a basis for criticism and observation, and produce a statement of which every sentence is pertinent and interesting to read.

One of the first things that the report considers is the necessity for our nation "to discover the means for providing full em-

## Different, Better Way To Guard UNEMPLOYED

**University of Chicago gives currency to labor's ideas on unemployment compensation. Building industry at present penalized**

ployment and full production so that we shall not have to provide for lessening the distress of mass unemployment." The arguments for an improved unemployment system then, are predicated upon a full employment economy. The report goes on to state "we agree with many economists that a certain amount of 'frictional' or temporary unemployment will exist in any dynamic full-employment economy. Unemployment insurance should be designed to provide for this kind of unemployment as well as for unavoidable seasonal unemployment. Yet it should be clear that no unemployment insurance program can be expected to underwrite the costs of a major business depression. The 'business cycle' must be controlled by other means."

#### Prop for Morale and Spirit

It maintains that unemployment insurance not only enables a person to sustain a reasonable standard of living while not working, but that it also contributes to his morale by allowing him to preserve his self-respect, self-confidence, initiative and skill, and "above all, maintain his freedom as an individual." He is thus allowed to look for a job that will best suit his abilities, experience and needs, rather than be forced to

accept the first position that he finds, regardless of his real desire for it.

In spite of the emphasis on full-employment, however, the conference members hold that the standards they have suggested should be the minimum standards during the postwar reconversion period as well as later on.

Although the report is a brief one, it is not feasible to condense it here since it is itself a condensation. More reasonable would be a discussion of the main points of criticism leveled at our present system which resulted from the Social Security Act of August 14, 1935.

#### Unfortunate Feature

The levying of the tax rate on the employer's payroll according to his "experience rating" appears to labor officials to be one of the most unfortunate features of the present system. This means that the percent of his payroll that an employer pays into the fund is dependent upon the amount of unemployment that his business has experienced. Thus an employer from year to year cannot anticipate the amount of his payments. Another and more significant result of this method of assessment is the relieving of employers who have a stabilized business from sharing the burden of those employers, equally necessary in our society, whose businesses are subject to seasonal and other disturbances that cause their requisite number of employees to fluctuate. So it is that employers into whose costs payroll deductions could be most easily absorbed, are the very ones who suffer least from the added tax that unemployment insurance makes upon their gross incomes.

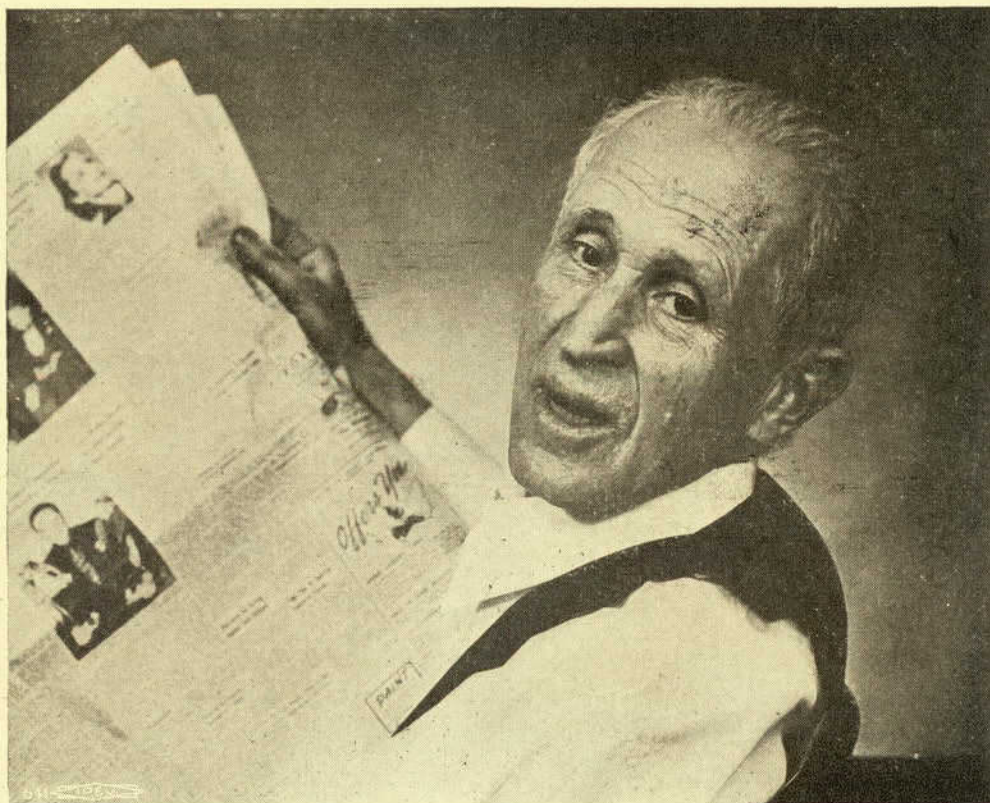
An example is given in the building-construction industry, which, due to seasonal factors, is very unstable. Consequently this industry will always be penalized by the highest rates. "Two-thirds of Wisconsin contractors are assessed the highest tax, and over half of Illinois contractors are in the highest-tax bracket. The levying of these additional costs on the building industry helps to increase building costs and therefore retards recovery."

#### People Must Believe

But to win approval of an equitable distribution of unemployment costs one must first establish among the people, and especially the employers, a belief in unemployment insurance as a sound economic practice that will contribute to a stabilization of our economy and a betterment of social conditions generally. Such approval has been won for public education and public health.

The unemployment insurance system that has been instituted may seem to embody that principle already but the conference members feel that it is not carried out in the administration of the program: "Mistaken ideas concerning the proper function of unemployment compensation have caused many state administrators to regard themselves as guardians of employers' funds rather than as operators of an insurance sys-

(Continued on page 270)



Looking for a job is no fun, even in good times

Courtesy Federal Security Agency



# Labor Fights for OPA CONTROLS

**"N**OTHING like the flood of mail and telegrams that has been converging on the Senate has been seen in Washington since the Roosevelt Supreme Court fight." This is the comment of one of the labor papers on the fight for OPA. The press representing the interests and activities of the workers of our country has put the news about price control squarely before its readers, and it is the readers who are making the news.

A survey of 20 labor papers representing all parts of the United States indicates that the consumers' concern for the fate of OPA is universally of front-page headline importance.

Many leading articles report the testimony of William Green before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee. He presented the basic issues involved in a few brief and lucid statements:

## American People Betrayed

"American workers are deeply disappointed by the action of the House in adopting amendments which will strangle price control. The House bill, if left unchanged, threatens to force the cost of living to unprecedented heights and to endanger our entire economy. It is likely to usher in an era of unbridled profiteering at the expense of the nation's wage earners.

"The AFL does not believe in the perpetuation of Government controls. We favor the abolition of OPA as soon as such action can safely be taken. But to undertake such a move now . . . is an invitation to suicidal inflation."

Green criticized the Gosset amendment, providing for lifting controls on the basis of a production formula which would abolish ceilings on half the entire list of consumer items, and he likewise condemned the "cost-plus-profit" amendment as being unwieldy to administer and ineffective in protecting the consumer. He quoted figures on 200 OPA industry-wide increases granted since V-E Day which were to aid in speeding up production and 20,000 price adjustments made for business firms. He states, "OPA has not clung to the established controls just for the sake of control. Since V-J Day it has lifted numerous controls, even more rapidly than we believe is safe."

Other feature articles discuss the price control situation generally, emphasizing the nation-wide protests of labor and the public as evidenced by organizations springing up, mass meetings, letters, wires and petitions to the Senate.

## Consensus of Opinion

One paper states that 90 per cent of the country is for a strong OPA and that "the other 10 per cent seems to be composed of meat packers, the NAM, and the Republican and Southern Democrat Congressmen."

The latter group, after a 10-day tour of their constituencies, reports that the people are for OPA amended. This would

"1. Terminate OPA in nine months instead of one year.

## Survey of opinion of labor press on fight to continue OPA

- "2. Eliminate the meat subsidies by the end of 1946, with 25 per cent reduction on August 15, October 1, and November 15.
- "3. Guarantee a "reasonable" profit on every item of trade and industry under price control.
- "4. Remove ceilings on commodities when their production reaches the level of June, 1940-June, 1941."

Eric Johnston is quoted as saying that upon a relaxation of price controls, "business would be in the dog house within one week and I mean the last stall of the dog house, too."

A list of persons and factions identified from the survey as fighting for the end of OPA include: The National Association of Manufacturers (which has admitted spending \$395,850 in its propaganda campaign), the Grange, Farm Bureau, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, The National Retail Dry Goods Association, The Producers' Council (a lobby for building material interests), and lobbies for meat packers, dairy, cattle, real estate, textile, oil and automobile interests. Among the Representatives in Congress Lawrence H. Smith and B. W. Gearhart were singled out by candidates from their districts who will be opposing them this November. The Senators in the lime-

light of the opposition were Taft, Austin, Capehart, Millikin and Hickenlooper.

## Communications Have Effect

As a result of the 30,000 letters, telegrams and postcards received by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee in one week asking for OPA continuation, the leaders of the Republican plot to kill OPA are portrayed as weakening in their demands. Senator Taft, for instance, is reported advocating a "modified" OPA, which is, according to his lights, quite another thing than complete abolition of price control. His secretary, Jack Martin, when asked about the attitude of their communicants on the amendments, is quoted, "We don't get any discussion of the amendments that would be helpful. All we have learned from the mail is that there is a big propaganda campaign going on, headed by Chester Bowles." This statement, in tone if nothing else, indicates the blind stubbornness of the opposition to the overwhelming will of the people.

The question of price control has been discussed in many of the editorial columns. One suggested that the OPA "adopt the reasonable and time-proved methods of the public service commissions of the various states to enable them to adjust prices to meet prevailing conditions." Another points out that although Congress has seen fit to abolish food subsidies, those on copper have been left untouched. One editorial accuses "speculators" or retail dealers of withholding merchandise anticipating inflation after OPA has been defeated or rendered ineffective.

OPA isn't held up as a model agency, free from faults and errors; rather it is supported for the principle which stands behind it, and with the realization that no administration could be expected to maintain complete control of the inflationary factors in an economy so massive as ours.

(Continued on page 270)



Labor papers are not rich, but they are influential, because trusted





SYMBOL OF AMERICA

**W**ASHINGTON has always been filled with lobbyists seeking to promote special interests, but all observers in the nation's capital agree that never before has there been so great a swarm of these operators.

One Washington newspaper estimated the number at 1,500. But that doesn't include the horde of supposed "attorneys"—many of them ex-members of Congress—who claim to be practicing "law," but who actually do lobbying at staggering fees.

### A National Scandal

Taken all in all, it is estimated that there are at least four or five lobbyists in the capital for every member of Congress. The money they spend, the power they wield, has well nigh become a national scandal.

As pointed out by Economic Stabilizer Chester Bowles, "these lobbyists haunt Washington hotels and the halls of Congress, endlessly scheming and plotting to trade the interests of a great majority of our people for the narrow, short-range profit of the groups which they represent."

Among the most powerful of the special interest lobbies are those financed by the realtors, power trust, oil industry, cotton operators, meat packers, railroads, textile makers, department stores, dairy corporations, and manufacturers in general, particularly of the sweatshop variety. The slush funds they have set up to influence legislation run into many millions of dollars.

Many of them don't confine their activities to Washington alone. They bolster up their efforts in the nation's capital by lavish expenditures on newspaper advertising and radio broadcasts all over the country, as well as by financing all sorts of phoney "grass roots" organizations to help carry on their propaganda.

### Lobbies Unite—to Destroy

In recent months, most of the lobbies have been united on one all-embracing goal—to smash price control and thus give a free hand to profiteers, speculators and black market operators. They practically achieved their goal in the House, which passed a bill striking a "death blow" at the OPA and at the hopes of the nation's consumers to keep down prices. However, at this writing, there

# Why WASHINGTON Moves Swiftly to Right

By RUBEN LEVIN

## Lid lifted on huge slush funds of propaganda merchants

seemed to be a reasonable prospect that the Senate would undo at least some of the damage inflicted by the House.

So brazen have the lobbies become that even President Truman several times lashed out against them. In a speech to the Federal Council of Churches, Truman declared: "If certain interests were not so greedy for gold, there would be less pressure and lobbying to induce Congress to allow the price control act to expire, to keep down minimum wages or to permit further concentration of economic power."

Also, during the height of the battle for the Veterans' Emergency Housing Act, which the House crippled by amendments, Truman exclaimed: "Our friends in Congress have got to make up their minds whether they are for veterans' rights or whether they are going to bow to the real estate lobby."

There have been many attacks on the lobbyists from harried members of Congress, too. "Disciples of the Great God Greed," Congressman Wright Patman

(Democrat, Texas) branded them. He charged that the real estate lobby alone has "a kitty of from one to five million dollars."

"These lobbyists have stooped to downright falsehoods in order to dupe and mislead," Patman declared.

### Words of Wrath

Congressman Sam Rayburn (Democrat, Texas), speaker of the House, blew up at them, too—particularly at the activities of utility lobbyists who sought, but failed, to block an appropriation for the Rural Electrification Administration.

"For the past six months, Washington has been seething with utility lobbyists," Rayburn fumed. "They are out to kill rural electrification, the Southwest Power Authority and publicly-owned power in general. I had a brush with these people back in 1935 (when Congress put through the Wheeler-Rayburn Holding Company Act). If they are spoiling for another fight, they can get it, because I am the one who is not afraid of them."

Congressman Adolph Sabath (Democrat, Illinois), dean of the House, also blasted the lobbyists and introduced a resolution calling for an investigation to determine, among other things, the source of their finances and how they spend their money. He has gotten nowhere with the measure so far. The House Rules Committee has talked about making its own inquiry, but in view of the reactionary complexion of that body, a probe by its members might probably end up as a witch-hunt of progressive organizations.

How much are the lobbies really spending? The full facts may never come out, but if they could be obtained they would undoubtedly shock the nation. However, several clues emerged recently at hearings conducted by Senate committees.

### How Much Does It Cost?

The Senate Banking Committee, for instance, got an inkling when Robert R. Wason, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, testified in favor of outright slaughter of the OPA. Committee members wanted to know how much the N. A. M. had spent in its drive to kill price control.

Reluctantly, Wason gave out some figures. A recent advertising campaign—in which three big "ads" calling for death of the OPA were planted in dailies and country weeklies all over the nation—cost \$395,000, Wason said.

However, that by no means represented the full outlay of the N. A. M. The committee didn't get around to questioning Wason on how much it was spending for lobbying in the capital, nor how much it had budgeted for the remainder of its campaign. Actually, according to reports of insiders, the N. A. M. has set aside a million dollars for its campaign to wreck the OPA.

Of course, that's a bagatelle compared to



THE GREAT COMMONER

(Continued on page 269)



# LABOR Asks Funds For Labor Extension Service

**L**ABOR wants parity before Government departments on extension matters. Acting as Labor Advisory Committee to the U. S. Department of Labor, a group appeared before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, late in May. M. H. Hedges acted as spokesman. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has an extensive farm extension service. The U. S. Department of Commerce gives extensive aid to trade associations.

"I am M. H. Hedges, a member of the Advisory Committee on Labor Extension Service in the United States Department of Labor. This committee was appointed only a few months ago by the Secretary of Labor. On the appointment of this committee, Secretary Schwelienbach spoke of the importance of education in relation to relationships of labor and management.

"Personnel of the committee is: Florence C. Thorne, director of research, A. F. of L.; Frank P. Fenton, director of organization, A. F. of L.; Nelson H. Cruikshank, director of social insurance activities, A. F. of L.; M. H. Hedges, research and education, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L.; James Brownlow, secretary-treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.; John Brophy, director, Industrial Union Councils, CIO; Kermit Eby, director, Research and Education Department, CIO; Vincent Sweeney, publicity director, United Steelworkers of America, CIO; Lawrence Rogin, educational director, Textile Workers Union, CIO; Joseph Kowalski, educational consultant, Michigan CIO Council.

"Specifically, I am here to urge that this committee retain in the budget of the Labor Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, the Budget Bureau supplementary request of about \$35,000 for Labor Extension Service. At present the great United

## Goes before Appropriations Committee as representative of Labor Advisory Committee

States Department of Labor has about \$14,000 to utilize in this kind of work.

### Workers' Education

"The appointment of this committee this year by the Secretary of Labor was greatly stimulated by what is going forward in United States colleges and universities. More than 50 colleges and universities have placed in their curricula courses that are designed to appeal to workers. In reality we stand in the midst of a wave of great proportions pounding against the accustomed courses of study in the schools of higher education. Certainly such courses should be able to look to some accredited agency in the Federal Government for guidance, aid and direction. The making of standards in this field, or any other, is a traditional function of the Federal Government since the beginning of the republic.

### Object of the Program

"I read from a document of our advisory committee:

"To assist unions, universities, and other private organizations engaged in labor education with the development of their programs. To prepare and to provide, on request, pamphlets, bulletins, class outlines, film strips, and other aides, both of the type needed for formal classes and for informal mass education. To serve as a clearing-house for exchange of information on current educational activities being carried on by such organizations. To supply on request speakers and discussion leaders, insofar as staff permits, for conferences, institutes and other educational functions, and to act as a clearing house in referring requests for speakers



JAMES A. BROWNLOW,  
Secretary, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.

to other bureaus in the department or other Government agencies when appropriate."

"Our committee believes we are on solid ground in making this request. It is questionable whether you can have too much education in a democracy. Education and democracy go hand in hand. Where there is no popular education system there is no democracy. This is basic, fundamental and axiomatic. Our popular education system, established by Horace Mann and the trade unions, is a phenomenon that excites admiration throughout the world. That system of education rests upon the local community, is nonpartisan and is operated by a local school board that represents all the people. The control over this education is democratic. The Advisory Committee on Labor Extension Service is a kind of school board with personnel drawn from the labor community to pass on just such educational problems that local school boards pass upon. The sum we are asking for is trivial. If we came to this committee and said we would like to have the price of a single obsolete battleship for this educational work, it would not seem too much, but the \$37,000 wouldn't buy one locker room in a good battleship.

### Cost Is Not Great

"The sum we ask for is only to be used in an experimental way and will extend the staff of the Labor Standards Division of the United States Department of Labor only slightly but will permit us to discover whether this service can be effective and would be in demand.

"I believe that your committee cannot be  
(Continued on page 268)



U. S. Department of Labor Building



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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## Unfettered Free Enterprise

We were passing an ice-cream stand in a neighboring city to Washington the other night and saw about 50 people lined up in a queue, waiting their turn to buy ice cream. The whole thing gave us a little start because we know that people queue up for buses; they queue up for theatre tickets; they queue up for bread; and we ask ourselves what is the difference between queueing up for these services and regimentation which we heard so much about during the last few years. It seems that so-called free enterprise has its kind of regimentation of the consumer just as Government controls beget regimentation.

These incidents produced a train of thought in the editor's mind, and he is beginning to wonder if unfettered free enterprise is going to be able to make the grade in the next few years to come. To be sure all of us want to be free but queueing isn't freedom, and neither is the absence of essential goods freedom. There hasn't been a man's heavy-weight suit on the market in the United States for the last 14 months. There is a scarcity of all essential articles—food, clothing, and houses. In spite of this condition, business men have asked for the removal of all economic controls, and this is tantamount to asking for responsibility for operating the economic system. Now the question is: is business ready to assume this responsibility and will it make good? Can business, as it is organized, produce full employment? Can business, as it is organized, eliminate the business cycle and cancel out depressions? Can business, as it is organized, produce industrial harmony and bring about good relations between labor and management? These are the essential questions of our generation, and upon their sound solution depends the advancement of the republic. In short, business men have asked for control; they have got it; what are they going to do with it?

## Harry Truman's Position

Ever since V-J Day President Truman has been moving to the right, away from the position of his predecessor. Columnists have been trying to trace the incidents and the forces that have moved the President from left, to center, to right of right. Never mind about the forces that have produced this position, but historians may in the future point out that the climax of the President's move to the right was reached when he proposed a labor draft. The origin of this form of regimentation of the working force should have warned the President away from such a recommendation. It originated in France and was used by right-wing statesmen to stop threatened strikes prin-

cipally on the French railroads. It looked then like a smart device, but actually it was the beginning of French downfall. It meant that the French were turning away from the sound, democratic solution of labor-management relations in harmony and cooperation to full-fledged coercion. Where France is today was indexed by the French premier's smart device. Governor Tuck of Virginia tried the same thing in Virginia and failed, and yet despite these warnings President Truman saw fit to propose a law that would permit this fascist instrument to be used.

## Inner Barriers

Some American thinker has pointed out that most of the obstacles to progress are in people's minds. They are barriers that we erect in our own bosoms against change which will better human beings. This is adequately illustrated by what is happening in the field of atomic energy. David Lilienthal, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and his committee recently made a report that was heralded in this country and abroad as the one constructive suggestion that furnished a way out to our present tragic dilemma. Mr. Lilienthal's committee recommended that deposits of uranium wherever they are found in the earth should be under the control and direction of an international commission, or under the United Nations.

Mr. Bernard Baruch is also at the head of a committee appointed by the President to study the problem of atomic energy. Recently Mr. Baruch and Mr. Lilienthal had a conference on the problem. Neither of the two principals spoke very much, but Mr. Baruch's advisers raised a strange objection to the Lilienthal plan. Some of them had an interest in their objectives because they are mining engineers, owning and controlling large gold deposits throughout the earth. They took the position that frequently and often uranium deposits lie adjacent to gold deposits and if uranium deposits were under control of international authority it would tend to put gold under such internationalized agency.

This is a dramatic and terrible conclusion and illustrates how material things are placed in the way of protection to human life. While the world lies gasping, so to speak, before the awful possibility of wholesale death by atomic bombs some mine owner opposes the only sound solution to universal safety because his pocketbook is affected.

## Atomic Progress

While the United States is locked in a bitter economic struggle, some progress is being made on the atomic front. The Senate has passed the McMahon bill which places control of atomic energy in the hands of civilians, later to pass to international control. Quite insistently and quite continuously the atomic scientists and the Army and Navy leaders keep telling us that the only way out is universal peace and not war.

New facts are being uncovered every day about atomic energy. The experimental bomb that fell on the New Mexico experimental center continued six and eight months afterwards to project radio-active waves five and eight hundred miles distant from the seat of the experiment. The Eastman Kodak Company found films spoiled by radio-active waves hundreds of miles distant from



New Mexico's experimental center. An atomic scientist was killed in a laboratory by taking the full force of the neutron barrage on his own body, thus saving eight other scientists.

As a result of these adjustments, the general population still moves in fear that the human race is doomed and will not develop enough collective wisdom to meet the tragic situation.

**Way Out** On the occasion of the dedication of the new Labor Forum in Springfield, Illinois, the Reverend Father John S. Brockmeier, chaplain of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, fired pointed truths at the unionists. Father Brockmeier said: "The greatest problem in the labor movement today is the education of the workers themselves." Father Brockmeier went on to say:

"So, our first job is education among our own members so that if the time comes, they too will be able to duplicate the actions of labor pioneers."

He particularly condemned the idea that there must always be class strife. "It's a foreign idea. We were made by nature to live in peace and harmony. We must convince management that we are fighting not capitalism, but the abuses of capitalism. If we're looking for a square deal, let's give a square deal. We're organized for the same reasons business is organized. We want peace and security and are organized to protect our own interests."

**Prosperity** Despite an internal warfare and many interruptions to production, a kind of insistent and tenacious prosperity has come to America. The working force is almost entirely occupied in production. Wages, though not high, are holding up. There is a scarcity of goods and an abundance of spending money. This latter condition may be what is producing this prosperity. The trouble, of course, is that prices keep rising and will probably rise much faster after the remnants of OPA are dead and buried. As prices rise, wage difficulties mount, and trouble between labor and management advances and multiplies. We may look for a new wave of strikes early in 1947. We may look for huge profits, and we may eventually expect a serious economic crash, if not collapse. Thus, it is the refusal of groups to move in a more harmonious and orderly fashion, which produces our difficulties. It is useless now to repeat that we had at the close of the war the ingredients for a real and lasting prosperity. If controls could have been lifted gradually, and only when there was a plenty of goods and only where new controls had been created, if management had been willing to share this prosperity with the working force, and if the consumer were also cut in on these profits, the United States might have had an era of great abundance and achievement.

**Degraded Quality** In addition to mounting prices the consumer loses in other ways, principally the deterioration of quality. As one consumer put it the other day, "nothing seems good any more. You pay high prices for an article but it does not measure up in standard quality." Of course this represents a double loss to the consumer but it represents something more than that. It is the enthronement of chicanery and cheapness all along the line. America in producing by mass production methods managed to sustain quality though much of the aesthetic and unique was lost when America switched from handicraft to machine production. If America is to form the habit of putting cheaper goods, "phony" goods, shyster goods, on the market, it will indeed be a long time until we recover from the war.

**Chicago Fire** The dreadful disaster at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago may or may not be traced to electrical origin, but one observer did see a burst of flame in an elevator shaft in the top of the elevator. At any rate, we have had called to our attention anew the danger of fire even in so-called modern buildings, and we will see again the same old runnings hither and thither of city authority to do something about the disaster after the toll of death is taken.

What should be done, of course, is to take further day-by-day precautions against fire. Sporadic reforms are not effective. The truth is that even now many forces in the electrical industry are plotting to destroy standards of safety in the industry. There is a well-financed and well-oiled plan to lower electrical standards on the local level, and this is being carried on in the face of facts. The facts are that fires of electrical origin are greatly on the increase and have been on the increase for several years. These facts have been published by the National Fire Protection Association and have been given circulation in many publications. Yet despite these conditions these people want the electrical standards of safety lowered. Property and human life are important and should not be jeopardized by the mendacious operations of commercially-minded groups.

**Keys to Harmony** While industrial strife continues it might be well to heed what one industrialist said recently about how to get along with workers. He is Dr. Adam S. Bennion, vice president of Utah Power and Light Company, Salt Lake City. Before a mixed audience of workers and management, Dr. Bennion laid down four principles for industrial peace:

(1) Collective bargaining must be entered into by both sides in good faith; (2) there must be a full mutual understanding of all facts in all of the issues; (3) reason is more potent than force in reaching industrial peace; (4) negotiations should be completed by and within the groups affected.





# WOMAN'S WORK

## SO YOU'RE GOING TO THE CONVENTION!

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**C**ALIFORNIA, here we come! The International convention of the I.B.E.W. will be held in San Francisco, September 1 to 13. There will be hundreds of delegates from our local unions all over the country traveling to America's Golden Gate city and a goodly number of these delegates will be accompanied by their wives. (Make them take you, girls!)

Some of the readers of our Woman's Page have written us requesting information on what sort of wardrobe to take to the convention and what they should see and do while there. So our page this month is devoted to just that—a sort of combination—travelers'-aid column and Cook's tour of San Francisco and vicinity.

### Lightly Does It!

First off—what shall we pack in our suitcases? I would recommend traveling as lightly as possible particularly if you have to travel a long way. A lot of suitcases, hatboxes, handbags and what have you can get to be a terrific nuisance and if you are anything like I am, you'll carry half of your things back home with you without ever having worn them. I think it a very good idea when going on a train trip, when remaining at least one night or more on the train, to pack two bags—one a suitcase with your dresses, lingerie, extra suit, etc., in it and the other, a small handbag which you can easily carry yourself, and in which you place your toilet articles, night things, a change of underwear and hose and a blouse or two. Then you will have everything you need available while traveling and will not have to unpack your larger suitcase until you arrive. You will probably wish to take an extra hat along. Carry a lightweight hatbox for this purpose—I think one of the sturdy cardboard ones would be best. Make these three pieces of luggage your limit. Remember, seasoned travelers always travel "light."

Wear a dark suit and small hat on the train. This will be very appropriate for wear while in San Francisco also.



You've all heard lots of wonderful things about California's lovely climate and beautiful weather. In September, days will be warm and sunny but the nights will be cool—sometimes cold. A suit then, will be your most valuable piece of clothing and you should take a warm coat for the cold nights and for trips to the nearby mountains. Remember San Francisco is on the ocean and the cool ocean breezes the San Franciscans have always with them.

### In Sunny California

There are very few white or light-colored clothes worn in San Francisco and almost no white shoes. People wear dark street clothes—so your suits and dark dresses will be most appropriate for your stay there. Again I advise a small hat that will stay firmly anchored on your head and a pair of comfortable shoes (the city is hilly), so you may enjoy sightseeing and shopping trips or a possible boat trip.

One or two of your silk print or dressy crepe dresses would be nice to take along for probable luncheon parties or afternoon affairs.



All social activities are being conducted by the local committee so I am not sure just what functions may be included. However, it will probably be advisable to take a dinner dress, either long or short. No formal evening clothes will be required.

One of our auxiliaries asked if sport clothes, slacks or anything of that nature should be included. I would say that no active sport clothes will be necessary unless the visitor has her own plans for participation in some specific sports or activities.

### Helpful Hints for Packing

Now when you pack, here are a few hints which I have found very helpful. Fold your dresses and suits carefully and pin the pleats. Use lots of tissue paper in the folds and between layers and you will discover that your clothes survive the trip, even a long one, with very few wrinkles. Use every available space in your bag. Stuff hose, small bottles and jars, etc., in your shoes and save

a little room this way. Take some coat hangers with you as hotels always seem to be very short of them these days. Be sure to lock your suitcases so a sudden jolt doesn't send them sprawling open and leave you in an embarrassing position. Before you start to pack, make a list of all the things you'll need. Don't forget a needle and thread,



scissors, pins—you almost always need one or all of these. During the week before, as you think of things you want to take, jot them down. Then when you are ready to do your actual packing, cross them off your list.

There! I think that covers all the travelers'-aid section we have room for. And now for the Cook's tour.

### City of Adventure and Romance

You'll love California, and San Francisco especially—everyone always does. It is a modern and progressive city and yet it is full of tradition and romanticism and mystery. The noises of the busy streets, the foghorns of the ships in the bay, the gongs of Chinatown, the bells of the old missions—all characterize the city of the Golden Gate—San Francisco—gateway to the new world. Space will not permit me to tell you about the glorious history of California and of this city but I hope you'll read up a little on it before you go so you will be familiar with its romance, its adventure and its inspiration.

Now what does San Francisco hold for the tourist and particularly the woman tourist? It has resorts, scenery and historical sites unsurpassed by any American city. It has probably more fine shops and hotels than any city with the exception of New York. It has restaurants known all over the world.

First let's set forth some of the sights to be seen in San Francisco and vicinity. San Francisco Bay and Golden Gate Park are two "musts" for every visitor. Then there are other spots you shouldn't miss: Stanford University, Alameda airport, Bay Meadows Race Track, Dolores Mission, Sky-

(Continued on page 270)



# CORRESPONDENCE

## Georgia Electrical Workers Association

**Editor:** The Georgia Electrical Workers Association met in annual convention May 13 and 14 in Macon, Georgia. Speakers on the program were G. X. Barker, International vice president, W. E. Spain of the Apprentice Training Division of the C. S. Department of Labor and delegates from Savannah, Rome, Atlanta, Macon and Columbus.

Resolutions were passed urging the Georgia Federation of Labor to seek legislation requiring inspection of all electrical installations in the state and to require certification of all journeymen working on electrical installations.

The two-day convention received invitations from other state electrical associations to send delegates to their conventions and work harmoniously throughout the south.

There was much discussion about the coming Electrical Workers' convention in San Francisco in September. It was announced that all locals should send delegates.

Officers to serve the next year are listed:

W. L. Farrell, Local 508, Savannah, president  
Arnold G. Kennedy, Local 84, Atlanta, secretary-treasurer

E. W. Collier, Local 613, Atlanta, vice president, contractors unit

W. J. Sullivan, Local 1391, Savannah, vice president, manufacturers unit

H. A. McDonald, Local 847, Rome, vice president, utilities unit

ARNOLD G. KENNEDY, Secretary.

L. U. NO. 1,  
ST. LOUIS, MO.

**Editor:** Dear Brothers, this will be the last letter written by me for some time as we are having an election of officers this June and win or lose the writer thinks some other man should be given the pleasure of writing to you.

Again as always No. 1 is the leader in union affairs, this time in bowling. Our Kramer Electric bowling team won from several local union bowling leagues gathered at Milwaukee. Last year our Frank Adams Electric team won out. After only one more victory L. U. No. 1 will be sole owner of the cup. This prize is a beautiful silver loving cup donated by Brother Ed Brown, International president. It surely is worth winning.

The military committee has arranged a dinner and show at the Coronado Hotel, May 28. We expect several hundred of our veteran Brothers from World War II to be present—all expenses paid by the local union. Why did not someone think about this wonderful idea 25 years ago when we veterans from World War I came back to town?

Work around St. Louis is plentiful on a straight-time basis. We could also use some tube benders—rate \$1.87½ per hour.

Ford has started its big plant in the county but will not be ready for many electricians until July or August.

Sorry to note that our letter was not published in the past several issues and the writer is at a loss to know why. I hope this, my last one, does get in.

**Editor's note:** Sorry—but no letter received since March issue.)

Election year around No. 1, as always, is getting hot. The out's want to get in and the in's want to stay in. Mr. James Morrell, the present business manager, in the opinion of the writer, has done a wonderful job and deserves the support of the members for his clean record.

Again I want to thank every one who made it possible for me to write to the membership of our grand union, but please let me leave this thought. Don't sell out your ideals over petty spats among yourselves and some of your elected officers, and whoever gets elected, support him to the fullest as this working business is much too important for your whole family to just satisfy your selfish petty ideas. Get behind the people the most want because that is the way to get ahead.

Good-bye to all my grand friends.

LEE KILLIAN, P. S.

L. U. NO. 3,  
NEW YORK CITY,  
N. Y.

**Editor:** This is being written on Memorial Day and will be read on or about Independence Day, days of great significance to our Nation—Memorial Day because we then give honor to those who offered and gave their lives to uphold the principles on which the Nation was founded; Independence Day because we give honor to the founders of the Nation who established those principles.

Judging by the news of the past week in particular, it would seem that there are many in the high places of our Government who only pay lip service to these principles. We refer particularly to the outcome of the strike of the railroad workers and the reactions of our President and lawmakers.

The average citizen sympathizes with the miners in their efforts to better their conditions even though he is against the idea of a strike in that industry because of its paralyzing effects. The railroad man, however, does not get much sympathy because the general public does not see behind the scenes. They see only the conductors and trainmen who, to the public, seem to have a nice clean job with little hard work and lots of free rides and opportunity to view the scenery. They do not know nor would most of them care if they did know, about the lost hours, away from home, between runs for which there is no pay.

The railroad strike was more direct and immediate in its effect on the public than was the

coal strike because railroad service cannot be stockpiled as coal can. The result was that there had to be a goat and as usual it had to be the labor unions. The President as well as the newspapers ignored the actions of the operators which were the real cause of the strike and harped only on how the public had been inconvenienced.

Most of these strikes could have been avoided had Congress, back in 1944 when requested by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, passed necessary reconversion legislation. Instead nothing was done. So instead of having a preventative we have President Truman asking for a cure which includes a labor draft and criminal action against violators of his anti-strike law. With about 150 of our honored representatives missing, the House immediately passed the President's measure, word for word, by a vote of 306 for and 13 against. Let it be said to the credit of Clare Booth Luce of Connecticut, that she was one of the 13 who opposed the bill.

The Senate was not so precipitate in its action and to date has not completed action on this bill but has, by a large majority, eliminated the labor draft clause. In a night session of the Senate, on May 24, Senator James E. Murray, chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, made a wonderful speech outlining the causes of strikes. He gave eight basic causes for strikes and these causes all originate with Congress or the employers. This speech was emphasized only in newspapers friendly to labor and as it is quite lengthy we will not have space to give a complete analysis but he does blame monopoly for high prices and Congress for not providing necessary funds for OPA and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. He also blames Congress for unfair tax laws and points out that in 1945 tax laws corporation taxes were reduced 34.6 per cent while low income groups, workers, were reduced only 21.7 per cent.

Reading Senator Murray's speech will bring you up to date on what is wrong with Congress and we suggest that all those who are really interested in their own as well as the Nation's welfare will exert themselves to get a copy of this speech either from a newspaper that printed it or even write for a copy of the *Congressional Record*. Next we suggest that you learn whether YOUR Congressman was one of the 306 who were so willing to sell you down the river that they passed the President's bill without any of the delay that has attended the National Health Bill, the Minimum Wage Bill and Social Security Law amendments.

Remember ALL Congressmen (representatives) will be up for re-election this year and you will have your chance to defeat those who can hear only the voice of big business. Remember that they exist in both political parties.

FREDERICK V. EICH, P. S.

L. U. NO. 7,  
SPRINGFIELD,  
MASS.

**Editor:** What a wonderful place Europe will be in the years to come! At last it will be free! Free of a burden that was like a blight for more than a thousand years. Many attempts to free themselves were made by Europeans, but without success. Now after 14 years of organized activity the goal is in sight. In all of Europe (outside of Russia) there are less than a million Jews left. Ordinarily a million people is a fairly large group but not in this case. The survivors of this slaughter of an entire people are broken mentally and physically. They ask only that they be allowed to leave

## READ

Vote for those who work for you by

L. U. No. 3

L. U. No. 79 says you cannot remove strikes except by removing the causes of strikes

Some dope on the "NAMzi" gang by L. U. No. 124

L. U. No. 230 makes plans and gives some sound economic advice

History repeats itself—drive for open shop in Florida by L. U. No. 323

L. U. No. 611 negotiates two successful agreements

Labor's important part in national affairs by L. U. No. 654

L. U. No. 697 makes a noble suggestion for a labor paper

Take heed all Brothers electing officers, by L. U. No. 948

How alive these letters are!  
How important!



Europe and die in peace as human beings. There are no children under 14 among them!

Liberation has not meant very much to them. They are in the same camps; the guards are different; the attitude is the same. The few who came and stood before their former home or business only proved what an unreasonable people they are. With so many of their brethren killed, why did they manage to survive and now plague inoffensive people? After all the stolen property was acquired in good faith and how can they be expected to give it up?

However, death and emigration will finish the job Hitler (and the rest of the world) did so well and then European science, business, art and literature will flourish and reach new heights. Graciousness and loving-kindness will permeate all human relations. Greed and selfishness will be things of the past.

And then on Sundays they will go to their churches and give thanks for their many blessings to a Hebrew God—to His Hebrew Son—and to the Son's Hebrew Mother.

I. S. GORDON, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

*Editor:* Enclosed is a photo of a group assembled by L. U. No. 8, Toledo, Ohio, recently for the purpose of enlightening the trade on the subject of electronics.

This meeting was attended by members of Local No. 8 and Local No. 245, members of the electrical contractors association, electrical supply members and engineers of this territory. It consisted of a talk on and a demonstration of the Cathode-Ray Oscilloscope, as related to industry, and was followed by a discussion on the subject by those present.

The makers of the instrument were found to be extremely cooperative in the matter and we intend to have further lectures by them, as an extremely useful supplement to our electronics course.

The lecture was given by Mr. Seymour Sterling of the Detroit branch of the Allen B. Dumont Laboratories of Passaic, N. J., and was arranged with Mr. Phelps of the Passaic office and Mr. Graham of the Detroit branch, by the following members of No. 8's Electronics Committee: Brothers Leo J. Mahoney (chairman), Frank Fischer, Art Lang, Ed Hein, Herb Dehring, Clarence Bremer, James Horan and Oliver Myers, our business manager.

JAMES HORAN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

*Editor:* In bidding for cooperation of all members in the local's affairs, I want to point out the reasons for this cooperation.

Too many union members seem to have the thought in mind, "Let the officers do it, that is what we elected them for."

Some members, if when they do appear at a meeting and the business brought before it is not understandable, require explanations that

take up much time and often snap judgment is given by members who do not know all the facts.

Your president conducts the business of the meetings with fairness to all. The other officers have their specific jobs of recording the business of the meeting and all financial business.

The actual business of a local union must be conducted by the members themselves. The efficient local's business is too important and too complex to be left entirely to those elected, especially if they work at their trade in addition.

The business of any local requires certain qualifications as follows:

1. There must be constructive discontent at our shortcomings, an urge to better them, and a willingness to spare time from other activities to concentrate thought on the local's business.

2. We must have enough enthusiasm to be willing to stick our necks out to criticism and sometimes ridicule.

3. We must have the mental courage to think, free of preconceived conclusions.

4. We must analyze a problem in all its aspects but have the common sense not to complicate procedure with too much attention to detail.

5. Among us are those who have a specific knowledge of a specific problem.

6. Among us are those who remember all the store of diversified knowledge previously acquired.

7. We must be persuasive enough to sell our way of thinking and obtain cooperation from others including the public.

8. We must have the determination to see a problem through to its conclusion.

L. U. No. B-79 has been fortunate enough to have at its head officers with most of these qualifications; to excel in all, would require genius.

There are none of us that excel in all these qualifications individually, but in each of us there is some specific qualification which, if united in effort with others, would make B-79 an outstanding local of the I.B.E.W.

Many people and most of the press are urging the enactment of laws to prohibit strikes. Most of these people either cannot get, or do not take the trouble to get, all the facts that cause these strikes, and the press does not help the situation any. As an example, much publicity is being given to the coal strike, but with all of it, except for one or two writers, there were no facts but only the berating of John L. Lewis as the cause of it. The facts are that lumbering, coal and metal mining have cost more lives than any other industries in the U. S. A. Coal mining has an enormous rate of men injured, more than 50,000 every year.

For many years there was agitation by the miners for some legislation compelling mine operators to use safer methods and inspection to that end, with little success.

As late as 1941 Congress passed a national coal mine inspection act empowering annual inspection by the U. S. Bureau of Mines, but

the mine operators' lobby in Congress succeeded in making the inspection authority non-compulsory, or in other words, the Bureau of Mines can only make recommendations to the mine operators.

John L. Lewis is demanding a fund for six purposes, medical service, hospitalization, rehabilitation, and training of disabled miners, education and cultural benefits.

A public listless to facts became angry and demanded of Congress all sorts of anti-labor legislation.

Laws are a certain kind of deterrent to keep people from doing certain things. We have laws to curb crime, but we still have crime because we have not removed the causes of crime.

So we may have anti-labor laws, but unless the causes for strikes are removed and grievances remain unsolved there will be labor unrest. An unrest of any kind bottled up for long is bound to explode somewhere, sometime, somehow.

The public, the press and the Congress can control strikes far better by giving more thought and action to removal of the causes of strikes rather than in becoming angry and shouting communist, socialist, and fascist at organized labor.

Jacob Miller, the guy in the lamp department with that great big smile, has gone on retirement after 22 years and six months. A surprise party was given him at his home. All the boys were there and a feast fit for the gods was upon the table when the writer who tagged along so as to not miss anything arrived. The card sharps were in full swing, literally speaking, and everybody was having a swell time. The writer, I am sorry to say, could not stay longer than to mooch a beer, extend felicitations and scam, as he was expected to report for work the following morning with a bright and smiling face (?). We wish Jake many years of relaxation and enjoyment. The only fly in the ointment is we would all like to help him with it, but the wife craves a new hat and the children must have shoes.

So the wheels of fortune go round and round.  
FRED KING, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

*Editor:* As a dazed man shakes his head and gropes for something substantial to support himself with, so do we seem to be doing, as a nation, in this postwar time. To say that we are in a turmoil, is putting it mildly. We could be approaching a chaos; and no one seems to have the power or ability to stop it. Doesn't it seem that our Congress has sat idly by, until this country has been crippled by damaging strikes, and then suddenly awakened to the fact that there needs to be legislation against strikers? Doesn't it seem that some scheme could have been worked out ahead of time that would have prevented all this? How long will the average wage earner be able to survive the higher costs imposed upon him as a



CATHODE RAY LECTURE, TOLEDO, OHIO



result of the price boosts? How long are we, as a people going to put up with this before we voice a strong opinion?

Our apprentice electrical class has four more sessions this term before summer vacation. Plans are already being formulated for the fall term, with the prospect of several classes and more instructors. Our program compares favorably with the average program, and the work of an active joint apprenticeship committee has made this possible. There have been several good articles in the WORKER lately regarding apprenticeship training.

H. WADDELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 119, TEMPLE, TEXAS** Editor: The members of L. U. No. 119 and their wives turned

out for a belated Victory Jamboree and Fifth Anniversary Dinner-Dance in the Blue Room of the Kyle Hotel at Temple, Texas, on Saturday evening, May 18.

Brother Roy Carter acted as master of ceremonies and Brothers Bill Nichols and Martin were at the cocktail bar.

The tables were attractively decorated and there was an abundance of everything.

After the dinner the tables were removed for dancing.

Perhaps it was because the war has ended and we could joyously sing, "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," that we can gratefully say in unison, "It was a great success."

Dear Editor, members from far and near are strongly opposed to the assessment and are grumbling about it very much, and I myself can see no reason why it should not be stopped. No one complained about taking care of the Brothers' dues while the war was going on, but now what few members we have in the service are there at their own request and no reason for the heavy assessment.

Living conditions are higher than ever, overtime is a thing of the past, so let's get the union dues down or we lose some good members soon.

B. L. ARCHER, P. S.

(Editor's note: The question raised by the correspondent will be settled at the coming International convention in September.)

**L. U. NO. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.** Editor: Kansas City bows gracefully to San Francisco. It had hoped

to entertain the 1946 convention of the I.B.E.W. but the powers that be ruled otherwise. We hear the hotel situation had a lot to do with it; and hotels do fill up a wad of pages in the San Francisco telephone directory. Anyway, Kansas City has the reflected glory of having had three International Brotherhood conventions within the borders of the state of Missouri, which is something.

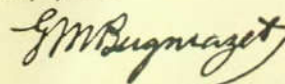
Organized labor here is going to be pretty busy this summer, defeating the two Kansas City congressmen, Roger Slaughter and Jasper Bell. According to *In Fact*, it cost the DuPont-Mellon-Pew crowd \$53,000 to elect two Senators and two Congressmen (which includes Congressman Case, author of the infamous Case Bill) in South Dakota. Kansas City doesn't sell out as cheaply as South Dakota, and it will cost the NAMZI gang a lot more lettuce than they paid for their South Dakota stooges, to elect Slaughter and Bell. Slaughter, especially, has been so brazen in his opposition to any bill in the public interest—taking special pains to kick labor and the veterans in the shins—that it is hard to see how he can be elected for less than \$25 a vote. This would run the DuPont mob over a million dollars invested. Of course, a million dollars is just cigarette money to the N. A. M. gangsters, when it nets them things like the Case Bill and the death of the OPA. The heck of it is that a million dollars makes a noise; and noise would be just as fatal to the hopes of the philandering Slaughter as no money at all!

There is a lot of construction work to do in Kansas City, but try to find the material to do it! The general contractor blames the shortage of building material on labor strikes; the wholesaler says it is the OPA; and Jimmy Hays lays it to the manufacturers' strike. Being a work-

## IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LOCAL UNIONS

We request all locals to send to the International Office any change in local union officers, to have same at the I. O. on or before July 10, 1946, as we will send to printer on July 15, 1946, material and information for the new copy of the Directory of Local Unions. We request full cooperation of all locals in sending in all their changes by July 10, 1946, so your proper officers will be correctly listed.

Fraternally yours,



International Secretary

ingman yourself, you take Jimmy Hays' angle. George Kennard takes the same view, although he is a manufacturer in a small way himself. In his off hours, George makes the Kennard Blue-Cat Gaff. This column doesn't often lend itself to plugs, but we hate to hear of so many Brothers losing the biggest fish just when they are lifting it into the boat with the staging of the trot-line, when all they need is a Kennard Blue-Cat Gaff to hoist it in safely. It really is the answer to the meat shortage.

Business Managers Wetzig and Harvey have been busy trying to head off a new inspection code at the city hall. They don't object so much to the code itself, as they do to a wireman's license rider which would put a yearly \$5.00 lug on every electrician in the city. A wireman's license has never worked to the workmen's advantage, although it is in effect in many cities. It is simply another tax on your right to make a living at your trade.

As in most cities, the Kansas City code is outdated. Frank McIntyre worked up a fine code, a few years ago, but somehow it got sidetracked. New and stricter wiring rules are needed now, to overcome the lax practices in vogue during the war emergency. But, as one forthright Brother put it, "We don't need no damn electrician's license law!"

MARSHALL LEAVITT, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 212, CINCINNATI, OHIO**

Editor: This month our 212 soft ball team starts another season of competition under the able direction of Bill Ridman. We hope to come out on top; however, win or lose, the important thing is that we display good sportsmanship. A clean bill in that respect is more desirable than a trophy.

There is some interest displayed among the members about the new apprentice training course being worked out with our employers and the Veterans Administration. Local 212 is very much in need of a good training course for the young men who are moving up in the ranks of our organization. The need is not only for more knowledge of the mechanics of the trade, but for a good sound basis for the meaning of union organization.

"Coming together is a beginning."

"Keeping together is progress."

"Believing together is unity."

"Working together is success."

Election of officers is just around the corner and it is my hope that the proper training of our new members shall be foremost in the minds of the men who hold the responsibility of office.

This is a most confusing age. While reading the daily paper the other evening trying to get some understanding of what goes on in the world, I read where a man had been taken to the city hospital with a fractured skull. He was standing on the street corner talking to a friend—when the friend struck him with a pipe wrench. A friend should not do that. At least

that is what I used to think. But, then you can't condemn the fellow. He, too, may have read the paper and observed how nations deal with each other and how men in high places play the game. Sometimes they are downright crude.

I still like to think that the world is a better place now than when my Dad was a boy. However, that belief is hard to hang onto at times.

VICTOR J. FEINAUER, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 230, VICTORIA, B. C.** Editor: We celebrated our 44th anniversary on April 27,

and in spite of food and other shortages, a very enjoyable banquet and entertainment was attended by our members, wives and friends.

Stan Semple, with his able co-workers, Sid Neville, Jack Archer, and Bob Armstrong, acting as the banquet committee, provided us with an excellent bill of fare, both liquid and solid, while Bert Bevan, our president, excelled himself as master of ceremonies. We were very glad to have with us Brother and Mrs. Knight and Brother Frank Looney, representing our sister local, L. U. No. B-213, in Vancouver. They evidently enjoyed the visit as much as we did having them. A bus load of our city members recently helped our Nanaimo members to celebrate the signing of their first agreement with the B. C. Power Commission. Johnny McAllister, Charlie Peck, Norm Parker, Gordie Robson, Lorne Buchanan and others firmly convinced the commission representatives, General Foster and Mr. Marshall, that we are a going concern. We nominate Bill Jackson as king of the ivories in these parts, and Gib Barbour as champion sandwich eater, or Dagwood.

The 77-mile bus ride back to Victoria, over the Malahat, at 2:00 a. m. was quite an experience, in view of the load everybody carried. Ken McLeod and Tommy Adamson agreed that it must be a rough night at sea, the way the empties were rolling around in the bilges. We were glad to see Harold Jones and his trusty gang from Courtenay at the celebration.

Events here, as in most places, are moving very rapidly. Relaxation of price controls on many ordinary consumer goods is resulting in a general demand for wage increases, also a shorter work week to allow more time for leisure.

Our labor lobby to the Provincial Parliament produced a promise of a 44-hour work week and an annual vacation of one week for some workers when the provinces resume control over labor legislation on July 1, but many other important items, such as adequate old-age pensions, health insurance, and a decent minimum wage for unorganized workers were left in abeyance.

In the meantime, we are proceeding to negotiate directly with employers wherever possible, for substantial wage increases and the 40-hour week, realizing that trade unions have to establish these things first before any orthodox government will recognize them by legislation, a long and painful process.

In so doing, we are not deluding ourselves



that we are going to catch up with living costs. These have already risen more than 40 per cent while wages have remained stationary. We propose to salvage what we can and by means of escalator clauses in new agreements, have opportunity to raise wages without having to negotiate whole new agreements.

The Canadian Government is relying upon employers as a group to keep wages at present levels, at the same time giving them tacit assistance by stories about inflation. If all our members realize that so long as they have plenty of wages and there are sufficient goods for them to buy, at a reasonable price, we need not worry about inflation, all will be well. A scarcity of goods, with uncontrolled prices gives inflation, which no wage increases can overcome. It is a common fallacy that high wages cause high prices. We should never cease reminding our members and the general public that general prosperity is only obtainable by full production (through full employment), plus sufficient wages to buy the goods produced.

F. J. BEVIS, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 271, WICHITA, KANS.

*Editor:* The views taken in the following statements are those of the writer and not necessarily the views of Local B-271.

Some two years ago I predicted that, before the 1946 elections there would be an organized effort on the part of some politicians to hang labor by the neck until dead. That was attempted this week. I can't tell if this labor bill will ever become law or not, but there will be another in its place if that one fails, and you can rest assured of no good to organized labor.

I have in the past asked the Brothers through the JOURNAL and by other means to get out and vote for the man they were sure would do them some good, or I might say friendly to labor, but there are a lot of people I know who say, "Let the other man vote, I am too busy." That sort of statement will never come from a true and loyal union man or woman.

Already some members of the Senate are trying to build themselves up to organized labor as its friends. This I hope is true. Of course all of the members of Congress and of the Senate are not foes of labor, but it is still hard to tell who is a friend and who isn't. We surely don't have any from Kansas in the Congress. We don't have to be told how the Kansas members voted on the labor bill, I think we know. We in the Midwest don't know just what the score is in regard to the labor trouble in the East, but we know that labor can't always be wrong. Does this Congress want the resentment of all labor, or would it be better for all concerned to hold an inquisition before the entire Congressional body to determine the facts before acting on a law without knowing all the facts. I for one, am in favor of voting out all who voted to hang labor by the neck until dead. It might be well for the Congress to bear in mind that labor is the life of this country, without fair wages labor would not and could not buy the necessities of life, to pay the taxes that Congress get its salary from. It's a sure thing that the manufacturing association couldn't pay the Congressmen's salaries. Without labor this Congress couldn't function.

I am sorry that I can't give a report on our new contract as yet, but I am sure I will have something to report next month.

Brother John (Johnnie) Johnson is confined in St. Francis Hospital. Brother John has been very sick. We wish him a speedy recovery.

Brother Dick Florence is the proud father of a baby daughter. Come around, Dick, with the cigars of course.

I haven't heard from Brother Ray Mitchell, in regard to his fishing trips. I would like to have that report, Ray.

Haven't had time to contact Brother Carl (The Fighting Swede) Gustafson for any news, but Brother Carl is very busy on the new contract, and is doing a swell job. Brother George Deichman, our worthy president, has been on me for not getting things into the JOURNAL, but after some correspondence with the editor I was able to report that there was a reason that we had nothing in the JOURNAL. Nothing wrong with

me, just slow mail. We have taken in several new members of late, all very good men. Brother S. S. Swim was appointed to the city board of electrical examiners some time ago.

JOE OSBORN, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

*Editor:* The expression, "in our time," has often been given by thinking people to express the crisis, the dilemma of their day, or epoch.

"In our time," when Bikini atomic bomb tests are about to be made, comes the crisis or crossroads for organized labor.

The recent railroad strike and the now pending coal strike have put all organized labor under a blinding spotlight.

When all indications were, months ago, that we were on the main highway, we now approach the crossroads, and the stop signs are removed.

The N. A. M., Chamber of Commerce, Wall Street, all clap their hands with glee, for has not the President of the United States done more to stifle organized labor than they could hope for? They hope present anti-strike legislation will detour all organized labor down the dark side road—until underground.

Fellow Brothers of all organized labor: Other freedom-loving Americans fought to build the structure of the "Bill of Rights," others fought to preserve it. So must we in our day do no less to hold those "rights"—unless we wish to doom ourselves and our future generations to "economic slavery."

In the back of our minds, in past gone days we have weighed the thoughts "How completely organized is American labor?" and "How receptive to the fruits of organized labor are the merchants, the vendors of goods, the manufacturers, etc., to receive with well-filled pockets our good wages?"

Those vendors of goods are knifing us in the back—now! Not content with running ahead of us with higher prices than our wages can ever hope to catch up with, they give us the final stab in the back with advertiser-sponsored newspaper columnists, editorials, and organized pressure on our Congressmen to break our backs, and our hearts.

Bear one thought in mind—to combat this pressure from the fat profiteering middle class we must also be an organized consumer. Demand a label, a fair price and a fair quality.

We must get interested in fair distribution.

RUSSELL G. IDLE, P. S.,  
Outside Branch.

#### L. U. NO. 317, HUNTINGTON, W. VA.

*Editor:* Just a line or two from down on the Ohio. Our hat is still in the ring and the miser "shortage of equipment and material" has begun to nudge us to one side a bit. This means some slight "loafing" at present, but we all have high hopes that we shall soon be going full blast again.

Local No. 317 was somewhat shocked, and at the same time pleased, last week. We were shocked to learn that our business agent, O. F. (Pete) Smith, had resigned after six years of representing Local No. 317 as business agent.

However, we were equally pleased to learn that Pete had accepted the responsible position of field superintendent for the Gustav Hirsch organization of Columbus, Ohio. Pete surely has a fine record with the I. B. E. W., having been a member for the past 32 years. His membership with Local No. 317 dates back to 1936 when there were only 32 members. Today Local 317 has a total membership of nearly 250. This certainly speaks well for the executive ability and guidance of Pete, and is a recommendation for the bigger and broader fields of his new endeavors.

While serving as Local 317's business agent, Pete's ability and reputation for being fair-minded to both labor and management were recognized by our Government during the war. He was appointed a member of the War Labor Board and also a member of the Appeals Panel of the U. S. Employment Service. He served on

these, participating in many important decisions.

During the course of the war, Pete had the responsibility for manning the big Government ordnance projects which were built in this tri-state area. Included in these projects were the TNT works at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, the Buckeye Ordnance works of South Point, Ohio, and the Ashland Oil and Refining Company, at Leach, Kentucky. Pete made a host of friends, not only in this area, but also throughout the country, since many of our I.B.E.W. Brothers from distant states worked under Local 317's jurisdiction when the big work was going on. I am sure that all the out-of-town Brothers remember him and will join us of Local No. 317 in wishing Pete the best of good fortune in his new duties.

Taking over Pete's duties as business agent of Local 317 is our capable and longtime member, Brother Charles Spercker. From his lengthy association with, and wide experience in the electrical field, and from the various offices that he has held, "Charlie" has won confidence for the future of Local No. 317. We are fortunate to have such a loyal and fair-minded Brother for our new leader.

J. E. SMITH, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

*Editor:* By the time this reaches print, the votes will be counted, new officers elected and no doubt a new press secretary appointed. However, it will take a little time for a new scribe to get his bearings, so will call this my finale.

Is there no limit at all to what some can do when they think they are serving the people? We have a state attorney general (I won't mention his name, on this nice clean page) who is trying to get one group to fight another group, to "back up the right-to-work policy," to combat labor's closed shop. "The attorney general," said James Karam, president of the Arkansas Veterans' Industrial Association, "has agreed to charter the association in Florida and will shortly bring some of his staff here to assist in the fight for the open shop and collective bargaining." The attorney general declared the organization will provide "militant protection for the workers by men who know how to take care of themselves and their friends against picketers and strong-arm groups of the closed shop aggregation." He said most of Karam's men "are ex-athletes who can take care of themselves. I have asked Mr. Karam to come to Florida to make Florida's amendment work. Their aim is to make Florida's amendment work so that employers can have responsible union leadership to deal with, through collective bargaining, in answering their employees demands and the process of adjustment of labor disputes through collective bargaining rather than through strikes, picketing and strong-arm methods—I rejoice that he and his men will come to Florida to help our people find the way back to a free American right to work. . . ." Them's strong words for a public official.

Labor is not mad at anybody. All that they are doing is trying to keep some of their hard-won gains and trying to step up the standards of living for all, to the highest possible level. They have a right to goods they produce, and a living standard on a par with the rest of mankind. Education is the key word, and the conference at Asheville, North Carolina, sensed this and saw the need for this in their Southern Organizing program which is to be instituted shortly.

We have the privilege of living in the most crucial period of the history of mankind—let us be up to it, or in the words of Robert Louis Stevenson, "Quiet minds cannot be perplexed or frightened, but go on in fortune or misfortune at their own private pace, like a clock during a thunderstorm."

BENJAMIN G. ROEBER, P. S.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

*Editor:* Local Union No. 353 has lost the services of a capable and valuable member of its office staff in the person of Miss Violet Gidley. Miss Gidley has



## Local Union Builds Headquarters



Local 354 announces the opening of its new offices and meeting hall at 1164 South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Many of our Brothers in the locals around the country who came into our jurisdiction to work on the Geneva Steel Plant and other war projects, in recent years, will recall the inadequate facilities we had to carry on our business in the overcrowded Labor Temple in Salt Lake.

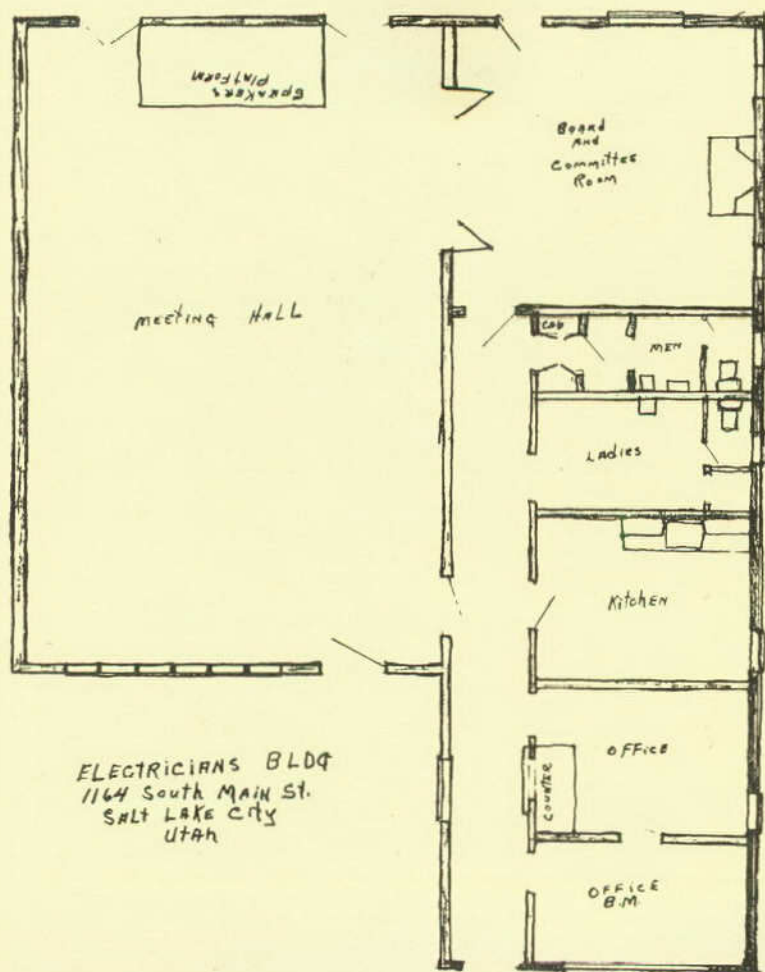
With our increasing membership in the local, additional room was an absolute necessity. The Labor Temple in Salt Lake could not provide us with the additional room and we soon learned additional office space was not obtainable in the city. The local decided to build its own building.

The property we acquired is less than a five-minute drive from the business center of the city and was purchased far below the present market price of real estate locally, although the purchase was made only a year ago.

In the rear of the building, which is 60 feet long, we have additional space of 75 feet depth to enlarge our building when the occasion arises. At the present time this space is being used for parking of cars and at least half of it will be planted in lawn.

Our meeting hall will seat 175 to 200, and the committee room is so constructed that it may be opened up to accommodate additional people if necessary.

We invite any of our traveling Brothers to drop in when in Salt Lake and inspect our new quarters.





served L. U. No. 353 faithfully and efficiently for the last 14 years during periods of boom and of depression, in times when we were only cooking on the back burner and until we moved forward to the front one. During all this time she has always had a smile and a joke for the member with a problem or a complaint, and many a member owes his present-day standing in the union to the fact that Miss Gidley would remind him of his arrears before it was too late, by putting in extra hours at night phoning or writing and otherwise informing him of his obligations.

Yes! Some discriminating person has picked our Violet and from now on she will be more concerned with "per cooking" than "per capita" and only faced with the problem of one man's dues instead of 700.

We welcome to the local union office Miss Mildred Holmi, who will take Miss Gidley's place and continue to remind Mr. Shaw and Mr. Farquhar of their appointments and just which Thursday is meeting night. I hope she will also correct the spelling of the press secretary.

We are sorry to hear that Brother Pete Elsworth has been under the weather for some time and we are all hoping for a speedy recovery. At the time of writing Pete is not particularly anxious to have too many visitors or phone calls so if his many friends will contact the office they will be informed from there as to his progress.

Due to the fact that I am at present living off the avails of public contributions, in other words a Government employee, my duties will not permit me to attend either the convention of the Trades and Labour Congress in Windsor or our own convention in San Francisco. This news will not likely cause the United Nations to take any action but it still is a disappointment to me. Good-bye for now.

JACK NUTLAND, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 377,  
LYNN, MASS.**

*Editor:* The biggest little local coming through with a brief

and tardy report on current events.

All members are home from the wars as fit as they left, thanks be to God, and all members are working in and around our own jurisdiction. We recently sent four of our officers on a sad mission, one which was recorded in last month's issue of the JOURNAL by Local 103 in noting the passing of Brother Bill Doyle. His passing is a loss of a great man, both to the world in general and to the Brotherhood in particular. His work and personality will be missed greatly. He was very close to us here in the adjoining local.

After unwinding the usual miles of tape we are set with our new scale and agreements of \$1.72½ per hour for journeymen with an added 15 cents for foremen. Apprentices are on the sliding percentage scale, as set up by the I. O.

Our Business Manager Oliver is having quite a time getting the new housing construction set up to meet with our standards. However, there isn't any doubt but that he will as I have yet to see him fail at anything he has started on. The local voted to send him to the International convention which, in my mind was a very good move as this should be one of the most important of all conventions for the good of the Brotherhood. I hope all the other small locals can see their way clear to be represented there. In fact, I don't know how good or maybe new or old this idea is but how about we scribes getting together there in a little "caucus"? If you would care to sponsor the idea as chairman, maybe we could all stand a little vacation on our own, and then, boys, you would really get news. WOW! Nothing but the best, of course! Well, after this brain wave I'll flash off before I blow a fuse on my top.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 390,  
PORT ARTHUR,  
TEXAS**

*Editor:* Greetings to all the friends of L. U. No. 390! We are proud to think of all

the friends we have; men from locals all over the United States who have worked in our jurisdiction in the last few years. We recall with satisfaction the many fine friendships that were

thus formed. Only through "Correspondence" have we any contact with most of our out-of-town friends, so, to whom it may interest, here is the latest dope.

Now that our work week is back to a peacetime normal, many of our members are realizing that they have a very definite responsibility, not only to their families, and their unions, but also to their communities, states and nation. Our members are keenly alert to legislators and legislation existing and proposed, which we all know means so much to our present and future prosperity.

"They're our boys!" we shout with paternal pride, referring, of course, to two of our Brothers who have gone a lot farther along the road of community responsibility than the rest of us have. Yes sir, two of our Brothers have gotten out and gotten themselves elected to serve as city councilmen.

Brother Allen Babin, a genuine pre-war "knob buster" from way back, and a former and present vice president of L. U. No. 390, has been elected to the city commission of Port Arthur, Texas. During the war Allen did a "bang-up" job, working in the Navy Seabees, down in many of the southwest Pacific invasions which you read about in the papers. Now he's back at home and doing a "bang-up" job getting himself elected city commissioner and shouldering his share of responsibility, for the good of all of us. Surely we are proud of Allen; you would be, too!

We are equally proud of another of our 390 boys, Brother Jack "Rusty" Moore, who won his seat on the city commission of nearby Silsbee, Texas, against a field of five contestants. Rusty's home is in Silsbee and he drives 80 miles daily round trip, to his job as instrument electrician at Neches Butane Products Company, Port Neches, Texas, and comes on down to Port Arthur to our 390 meetings whenever possible. Rusty also owns a radio store and shop in Silsbee. Nice work, Rusty! You and Allen have set good examples for the rest of us. If each of us would assume our responsibilities as you have done, we would not only be assuring ourselves and our Brothers fair, just and deserving legislation, but also building prestige for our house of labor.

L. U. No. 390's Louis Koch (a guy who's known as "Lue") who, we are proud to say, is one of the Lummus Company's best electrical superintendents, having put in a number of good jobs from coast to coast, has taken a real DX assignment. Louis is now half way around the world in Miri, Sarawak, Borneo, where he is electrical superintendent for the Lummus Company, building a refinery for the Shell Oil Company. It took two months and several boats to get Louis from here to Borneo. That surely is a long way to go to get your bacon and eggs, with as much bacon and eggs as we have here at home, but Louis is probably getting a lot more. Good luck, Louis!

Our business agent, Joe A. Verret, is a very happy man these days. In the first place his son, Joe A. Verret, Jr., has returned home from the Army, and second, he just received a telegram from the National Wage Stabilization Board, Washington, D. C., approving a wage rate of \$1.75 per hour on construction work, which he had negotiated with the contractors here. Joe says we have plenty of work here, but that the shortage of materials puts us in the same fix as other locals; that is, just about enough work to keep our home-town members going. Our only big construction job here now is the 28 million dollar E. I. DuPont, Sabine River, Nylon Salt Plant, where about two hundred of our members are enjoying a closed-shop contract. E. B. "Blackie" Black and J. A. "Pee Wee" Hoffpauir, are general foremen of electrical work and Joe Miller is steward.

Refrigeration Service Engineers are now members of 390. After considerable shopping of various locals the refrigeration repair men have selected I.B.E.W. Local Union No. 390 as their bargaining agent. This is the first time that refrigeration men have been taken into the I.B.E.W., in this area anyway, and we expect that other locals will find that it is a good association and works both to the good of the I.B.E.W. and the refrigeration men. The refrigeration men in this area now belong to L. U.

No. 390, 100 per cent strong. That is good! Bert Terry and some of the other refrigeration men have set up an examination which prospective members must pass before being taken into the I.B.E.W. They are also working on a city code ordinance which we will present to the city commission. Incidentally, the majority of the men on Port Arthur's city commission are A. F. of L. members, some on withdrawals because they are contractors now.

C. REVERE SMITH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 407,  
GREENSBORO, N. C.** *Editor:* We would like to take this opportunity to extend our appreciation to the Duke Power Company for its cooperation and consideration of the present high standards of living and the improvement of working conditions for its employees here in the Piedmont section of North Carolina and South Carolina, when it recently signed a collective bargaining agreement with the locals in the Piedmont area.

For the past six years this local has negotiated with the Duke Power Company and a satisfactory agreement to all has been reached promptly, without resorting to lockouts, strikes and so forth.

This harmonious relationship has, in the past, increased the worker's willingness to assume his duties with enthusiasm and with the feeling that he is a member of one big family. It is hoped that in the future this local and the Duke Power Company will be able to maintain this confidence in one another.

GEORGE T. RICHEY, Treasurer.

**L. U. NO. 512,  
GRAND FALLS,  
NEWFOUNDLAND** *Editor:* The fact that letters to the JOURNAL from Local 512 may fall in the

category of the proverbial angel visits "few and far between," it is by no means an indication of laxity in its progressiveness or forward march, but rather due to procrastination on the part of the press secretary.

With nothing of a spectacular nature to record a few jottings from run of the mill topics may not be amiss just now.

The electronics course started last October is making steady progress under the able leadership of Brother Paul Shapleigh and has on its roll practically the whole membership of No. 512, with the exception of the "older birds" (press secretary included) who feel that the acquiring of new gadgets at this stage in their lives when about to "lay down the tools," would not benefit them greatly.

With the arrival last week of Brothers Harry Pinsent all our members who volunteered to fight the common enemy on land, sea and in the air have returned and have been or are being reinstated in their old jobs. Of several who enlisted from our ranks one, Brother Kenneth Lane, made the supreme sacrifice.

On March 22, an informal welcome-home party was tendered Brother Charles Edwards by the Brotherhood of Local 512. Charlie had been a prisoner of war in Japanese hands from the fall of Singapore to the time of his liberation in mid-year 1945, with all the horrors that involved him personally and the heart-aches caused his family at home. A much more formal welcome was planned but at date of his arrival the observance of Lenten obligations precluded its taking place. Though informal, it was a happy reunion and Charlie was visibly affected by the warmth of the greetings extended by his old comrades-in-arms and those of us who made up the home front. And what a reunion took place a few days previously as he stepped off the train into the arms of his father and other members of his family. With practically nothing known of his fate from date of capture to that of his liberation, joy was unbounded when a message came through to his parents that he was "safe and well." As his father remarked to the writer at the time, it was like a "message from the dead."

May 1, 1946, was indeed a red-letter day in the history of Grand Falls, when 108 employees who had reached the retiring age under the recently inaugurated pension scheme were retired on pension. The gathering was feted by the manage-



ment of the A. N. D. Co., Ltd., and each given a souvenir in the form of an aerial photograph of the plant with their name, length of service and date of retirement suitably inscribed thereon. Included in the number were four members of Local 512, some of whom had given upwards of 37 years in the service of the company.

This retirement being an annual affair, many more of us in May next will follow in the footsteps of our Brothers who have gone before on the trail that winds down the avenue of time.

G. C. ALLEN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 528, MILWAUKEE, WIS.** Editor: On Wednesday evening, December 19, 1945, the regular

meeting of Local Union No. 528 was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

It has been some time since any comments have appeared in the columns of the JOURNAL from Local Union No. 528, embracing Electrical Workers employed on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad.

Local Union No. 528 was chartered in 1906, and as far as we have been able to determine, is the oldest railroad local union in our Brotherhood. It was interesting to note many oldtimers in attendance, many of whom have served the local union in various official capacities throughout the years. Many members of Local Union No. 528, like members in other railroad local unions, have found it difficult to attend regular meetings due to the manpower shortage, working overtime, on night shifts or employed on line of road, but taking all of this into consideration, the meeting on December 19 was well attended, particularly so because members employed in practically all departments of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, within the jurisdiction of Local Union No. 528, were present.

Matters of importance to the membership were given necessary attention. The meeting was under the direction of President William F. Hetzel, and that fine cooperative spirit exemplified by the officers and members attending this meeting again demonstrated that fine trade union spirit that has always characterized itself in the activities of the officers and members of this local union.

We were pleased to have in attendance Brother William F. Hartzheim, who has been a member of Local Union No. 528 for many years and who is a past president of Local Union No. 528, and former general chairman of Electrical Workers' System Council No. 8, I.B.E.W., and who for a number of years has been working as an International representative out of the office of International Vice President J. J. Duffy.

President Hetzel called upon Brother Hartzheim to address the meeting. Matters affecting railroad membership were explained and a resume given with regard to the handling of the National Wage Movement, now being conducted by the bona fide railroad labor organizations representing the non-operating railroad employees, of which the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is a part.

Before the close of the meeting President Hetzel requested Brother Hartzheim to present to a number of members lapel buttons emblematic of 25 years or more membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Lapel buttons were presented to the members shown in the accompanying photograph.

Standing, from left to right: John Mueller, who for 19 years was recording secretary of Local Union No. 528. International Representative William F. Hartzheim. Walter Lemke, past president of Local Union No. 528 and now executive board member. Eugene F. Colber, a past president of Local Union No. 528, executive board member, and former acting general chairman of System Council No. 8, I.B.E.W.

Seated, from left to right: Martin Baumhofer, William F. Hetzel, former financial secretary and now president of Local Union No. 528, Joseph Shimmels.

The presentation of these lapel buttons was made on behalf of the officers and members of the local union. Lapel buttons are also to be given to the following members who were unable

## NOTICE TO DELEGATES TO THE TWENTY-SECOND CONVENTION

If you have not made hotel reservations, do so right now. Write to Mr. Kennard C. Graham, chairman, Housing Committee, I.B.E.W. Convention, at 910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, California. Tell him what local you will represent and the accommodations you need. All reservations start Sunday, September 1, 1946. Unless you attend to this immediately you may be disappointed. Hotel and railroad space is scarce. Act at once and cooperate with the local convention committee to make your stay in San Francisco pleasant.

Fraternally yours,

*G. M. Bugnagel*

International Secretary

to attend the meeting: Frank Geppert, John Jacobs, George Jacobs, Vera Pennoyer and Ed Schmechel.

With the business of the meeting concluded, President Hetzel advised that a committee had been appointed to make preparations for the entertainment of the members, their wives and members of their families.

J. W. CROWLEY, F. S.

**L. U. NO. 601, CHAMPAIGN-URBANA, ILL.**

Editor: It has been a long time since my local has had anything in the WORKER, so—

First, I'd like to report that on April 19, we threw a little supper in the dining room of one of our local churches. It was a bang-up affair and I hope one that will be repeated often. The guests were our local contractors, University of Illinois officials and city officials, and last but by no means least, were our wives and sweethearts. Our toastmaster for the evening was Roy Alsip, chief of the Champaign Fire Department, who did an excellent job of "toasting." A. R. Knight, better known to us as "Buck," gave us a mighty interesting talk on "Lightning." Brother George Said and his entertainment committee deserve much credit for the successful evening. Other members of the committee were the local union's chairman, Clyde Lewis, Jim "Scotty" Johnston, and yours truly. A high spot of the party was a parody on Dr. I. Q., put on by Brother Ed Harris, ably assisted by Brother George Bland, "the man in the center aisle."

With the return of Glenn Wilsky from the armed forces on March 17, we are happy to report that all the boys are now home and work-

ing. Work here, in general, is good and we have just been granted an increase to \$1.65 per. But, as is true most everywhere, the shortage of material is still quite a problem.

I would like to take this opportunity to greet all my friends of the Seabees, and especially those of the 83rd Battalion. Hope you are all back in civies and in good health.

G. H. EASTMAN, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 611, ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.**

Editor: Local 611 has reason to be happy over two agreements it has recently negotiated,

one with the Albuquerque Gas and Electric Co. and one with the Zia Co. of Los Alamos.

The original contract with the A. G. and E. Co. does not expire until September 1, but a clause in the contract allows for reconsideration, by mutual consent of both parties, before expiration. Under the recent agreement the employees receive a 7-cent-per-hour raise from April 1 to September 1 at which time 11 cents more will be added and will run until September 1, 1947. Also the power house employees were granted double time for holidays.

The union appreciates the fair way in which Mr. Prager, president of the A. G. and E. Co., received its representatives and thanks him for granting the raise.

During the war the electrical work at Los Alamos was partly through Civil Service and under army engineers and the furnishing of men for the project was a source of considerable controversy and dissatisfaction. The Zia Co. now has entire charge of installation and maintenance of utilities at Los Alamos. They are competent, successful men with many years of ex-



25-YEAR MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 528





The above photo is one taken at the dinner mentioned in the news letter from L. U. No. 601 and the persons pictured are, left to right: J. M. Bean, contractor; Roy Alsip, chief of the Champaign Fire Department; Brother Clyde Lewis, chairman, L. U. No. 601; A. R. Knight, professor of electrical engineering; R. H. Rexter, contractor; Brother George Said, electrical inspector, city of Champaign.

perience in the construction industry and they have always been supporters of union labor.

The contract with the Zia Co. includes the closed shop, is for one year from April 17 and covers all electrical maintenance and plant operation. The scale is the same as the construction scale. Wiremen, linemen and power plant operators receive \$1.58 per hour; all helpers \$1.00 and \$1.25 per hour.

The agreeable relations between these two companies and Local 611 are in great part due to the efforts of Brother W. L. Ingram, International vice president of this district, who can always be depended upon to give competent and level-headed advice about any question that comes before the union. He spent the greater part of his time for two weeks in Albuquerque and Los Alamos helping to arrange the agreement with the A. G. and E. Co. and the new contract with the Zia Co.

We are also fortunate in having the services of Elmer Zemke as business representative. Brother Zemke has been in the electrical business all his life. He was electrical and building inspector for the city of Albuquerque eight years and resigned that office to take his present job in Local 611.

Brother Zemke has been chairman of the Electrical Administrative Board of the State of New Mexico since its first enactment as a state law in 1939. He is vice president of the New Mexico State Federation of Labor.

Last October 19 Local 611 gained permission from the Wage Adjustment Board for a raise of 8 cents per hour for all electricians in Albuquerque, Santa Fe, Las Vegas, Tucumcari, Clovis, Hot Springs and Ft. Sumner. Brother Zemke, feeling this was insufficient, presented an amendment to the agreement asking for \$1.75 per hour which we hope will be granted in the near future.

JAMES MERRIFIELD, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.** Editor: At the time of this writing the Pennsylvania State

Federation of Labor is holding its convention in our neighboring city, Philadelphia. While we have not yet received a report of the convention's agenda the newspapers would indicate that a large part of the first four days was consumed by speeches of candidates seeking government political offices.

At this very moment a survey of the bills before the House and Senate in Washington would show a decided majority pertaining to labor in some form.

This morning's newspaper devoted 75 per cent of its front page to labor articles.

The money, resources, health and national security of this greatest country in the world revolve around labor. Without labor they could not survive; they would not even exist.

This all leads to one conclusion. If labor is of such importance to the nation and its peoples,

then surely labor should have a say in its Government. Who deserves a better right to name and support candidates than the organized worker.

Selection of the proper candidates is not a hit-or-miss proposition but should be based largely upon the candidates' performances in regard to labor and legislation, as well as character, sincerity, integrity and ability.

Beware of the politician who feeds you bread all year but at election time offers you cake. Political affiliation is unimportant but draw a definite line between pro-labor and anti-labor candidates.

Many gains have been made in past years by organized labor and still more should be made but we can very easily lose instead. Before you gain you must first hold what you have. To do this it is necessary for every A. F. of L. member to register and vote.

G. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 697, HAMMOND-GARY, IND.** Editor: L. U. 697 will hold its annual summer picnic on Saturday, June 22, at

Gruenens Grove in North Hammond. Our entertainment committee wishes to inform all of our members that we will have a regular old-fashioned barn dance jamboree and that all of our "old timers" will have plenty of opportunity to demonstrate their terpsichorean ability at that time.

There will also be plenty of jazz and jive for the many "young bloods" in our local, and we do have a lot of them.

All of our visiting members from out of town and their families are invited to attend and I am sure that everyone will have a big time.

Death has taken one of our Brothers, Maurice Christensen, who has been afflicted with a heart ailment for a long time. The sympathy of L. U. No. 697 members is extended to his immediate family.

Brother Chris Nischan has resumed the manufacture of the Nischan knock-out punch. This famous tool for electrical workers is too well known to need any more praise than to say, "It is the best tool of its kind ever made." Like Silvey's hickey, it sets a standard of efficiency.

Here is something that has often occurred to me and I believe that many other I. B. E. W. men have often thought of the same thing.

Why would it not be possible for the A. F. of L. to publish a great newspaper, a weekly perhaps, so that all crafts affiliated with the A. F. of L. could be correctly informed on matters of the times. A great newspaper that would print the truth about current events as they transpire and not a lot of balderdash such as is dished out by the corporation-controlled propaganda sheets of this nation that call themselves a free press.

A newspaper of this kind would not lack for

subscribers as the American people are fed up with the d---d lies printed in the daily papers, and a fearless newspaper, even a weekly, that would print the unbiased facts on politics, high finance and political intrigue would come as a welcome breeze that would sweep away the malodorous mess of rot that now is printed in this nation. Wish someone prominent in the A. F. of L. leadership would give this some consideration.

On Monday evening, May 27, Local 697 held a party for our 24 young ex-service men who fortunately were spared to come back to us all sound in body and mind.

This is something that we are indeed grateful for when we consider the fact that several hundred young Americans from this Calumet district gave their lives in the war.

We presented our boys with gold I. B. E. W. war service buttons. Each of them gave us a little talk on his war experiences after which refreshments were served and some musical entertainment furnished.

We have a fine lot of young Americans in Local 697, the sort of fellows whom our country can depend on in the years to come.

H. B. FELTWELL, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 801, MONTGOMERY, ALA.** Editor: We have just completed our new wage increase with Alabama Power Com-

pany and we will draw back time from March 1, 1946. We got the journeyman linemen up to \$220 per month from \$195 and the apprentices from \$160 to \$181.50, so we did very well for this time. Even though we did not get what we were asking for we did not miss it very much. I have been doing quite a bit of reading of different letters that were published in our great paper and I find that I can learn a lot from doing so, for many of the fellows are good writers and can do a better job than I can. I wrote a while back about the housing shortage and I can't see that it is getting any better. You start out to buy some lumber to build with and they will laugh at you—but at the same time they are building store houses and warehouses all over the place.

I wonder how they get this material to do these jobs with when we have people who don't have a place to live. Well, they are doing it every day right here in Montgomery, Alabama. Now, gentlemen, there is something wrong somewhere and I think we should do everything we can to try to find out where it is and see if we have anybody in Washington with the intestinal fortitude to have something done about this matter, for after all we are all human beings and like to live as well as some of these big money grabbers. So, fellows, let's write our congressmen and ask them to do something about it.

I read in a lot of the letters that quite a few of our sister locals have reported some of their members would never return to their homes and locals as they gave their all so that we might live in a decent world and our children might have a safe place to live in when they are grown. May I take this opportunity to express my local's and my personal sympathy to the families of these great boys and to the locals to which each one of these good Brothers belonged, for I am sure that you all feel as I do and may God bless everyone of these fine people and you good Brothers and help us to carry on as I know they would have done if they had come back home to their loved ones. So fellows, let's not let them down now.

Our local meets every first and third Friday at 40½ Commerce Street, so if any of you good Brothers are ever through our great city we would be very glad to have you drop in to see us. Our door is always open to you. I would like to hear from anyone who has time to write and I will answer right back. I have been picking out addresses in the WORKER and writing to them. I have started out to contact every one of the various locals so that we may be drawn closer together, for after all that is what we are working for, and if we don't stick together I don't see how you could call us Brothers.

Since our last issue came out some things



happened that I have been thinking quite a bit about and I hope you good Brothers have also. First I want to state that I for one think the President of our great nation did something that I don't feel he will ever be able to live down, and I am talking about his speech before Congress only a few days ago. I feel that he lost all the labor votes and also the friendship of labor which I think was his great loss.

Our railroad Brothers lost what they were after and right behind them John L. Lewis got practically everything that he was asking for. Now don't get me wrong, for I am glad to see the miners get it and I think Mr. Lewis did a good job but I do feel that the Brothers of our railroads have gotten a bum deal and I don't mean maybe. I have written several letters to Washington to let the various ones know how I feel about the matter.

So if you are figuring on running for office again, Harry, I can tell you that the sailing is going to be tough. I am a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and I am proud of it. I am quite sure that this matter could have been settled a long time before if the right man had been at the head of our Government.

Now I want to talk on something that I feel none of us are giving enough thought to, and that is the way and shape this old world is getting into. Today is Memorial Day and we are honoring our boys who gave their lives in World War II. The way I feel about this thing is that every day we should honor them, for they surely deserve that and more besides. I have just been wondering what they would say if they could come back and see what a mess this world is in, and to think they thought they were fighting for our country so that our children would not ever have to fight another war. I am talking about all nations that were involved in the war such a short while ago. All they are doing is fighting among themselves and trying to get us into another war just as fast as they can. Gentlemen, we need to wake up and get down on our knees and ask the good Lord to forgive us and to punish the big dogs that keep this world in such a mess and I do mean mess! Now I want each one who reads this to stop and think for a few minutes and you will see that what little I have said and more besides is true. Just get busy, and let's do something about it. If the people that we elect can't do what they are supposed to do then let's put some up there that will.

I have been listening to the radio and the programs that they have been putting on today about the boys that gave their all that this world might be free, and it just makes my blood boil to think what a mess things are in and they seem to be doing nothing about it.

Now I am not a writer and I don't claim to be but I can talk and I thought that as this is a free country I would let the rest of the world know just how I feel in regard to this matter. I loved those boys that went and gave their lives. Mine did not get in the fighting, though he has been on the water ever since he went in the Navy. He is coming home about the first of July, thank God, and we are more than proud to know that he is coming home unharmed. But we still have a feeling for the mothers and fathers whose sons will never return and know that no matter how much we try to help them forget they never will. So, gentlemen, whoever you are, wherever you may be, please let's all try to work together like we fought together. It can be done if we will all try to do our part and not try to gobble up the whole world. I know that you are probably getting tired of reading this but I want to say that everything said in this little piece comes from the bottom of my heart, not to hurt anybody but just to let you know how I feel about the conditions of this world.

When we signed our new wage agreement with Alabama Power Company we got what I think was a pretty good raise—and we got it without a strike. We never did hear anything about this. But if we had struck the papers would have had it on the front pages. Now we all know that we are working for a good com-

pany and we are very glad that we can settle our little matters between ourselves.

Thank you, fellows, for your attention and remember, let's wake up and let the world know we are not as dumb as we look.

May God bless the editor and all of our people of this great nation, and give them the courage to carry on.

G. E. JACKSON, R. S.

L. U. NO. 948,  
FLINT, MICH.

*Editor:* It is with a deep feeling of sorrow and regret we report the accidental death of one of our visiting Brothers, Brother A. C. Lynde, of Local No. 9, of Chicago. Further details will be sent through the proper channels, his home local.

Now that the C.I.O. General Motors strike is history, Local 948 is doing business in a big way. We have jobs going at the Buick, A. C. Spark Plug, the old Chevrolet plant, and the Chevrolet is building a complete new plant outside the city limits. If the work day is kept down to an eight-hour day as it should be, we will have work for quite a while. Organized labor fought for years for an eight-hour day to help create more jobs, also to have time for a little play along with our work. There seems to be a crop of egotistical union men coming along who are trying to turn back the hands of time by squawking for a 10 or 12-hour day. Don't think for a minute that capital is not aware of this stupidity on our part. If the present trend of stupidity is not curtailed we are headed for a surprising kick back. Remember, fellows, "It's just a short step from joy to misery." We don't need more hours. What we do need and should want is less hours with more pay. Wake up, gentlemen, and sweep the cobwebs from your brain.

There are a large number of traveling Brothers who seem to think all that is necessary for them to hold a job is to have a paid-up card. Nothing is farther from the truth, that is, if we hope to work on these jobs in the future as members of the I.B.E.W. The work in the factories of Flint is the bread and butter of Local 948, and it is our duty to see that our own future is secure. We have to live here with these people. Our homes and families are here. Suppose we look out for the future welfare and security of Local 948 just as every good union man should look for the future welfare and security of his own home local.

We of Local Union 948 have an election of officers coming up this summer. The most important meetings of any local union are the meetings where you nominate and elect the officers who are going to manage the affairs of the local union for the ensuing two years. In your local union, as in your city, county, state or national elections, the right to vote is a solemn and sacred obligation which should be exercised with purpose, pride and determination. Every member of the local should see to it that his vote is cast for those who in his own opinion are best fitted to carry on the work of the union. Not only should we concentrate our full attention upon electing the best possible men as officers of our local union, but after the election is over we should extend our most sincere cooperation to the men who are selected as officers.

The governing of a local union is not an easy task, it is a job which calls for the wholehearted cooperation and support of all those who are part of the organization. So, as we look forward to our election of officers let us not neglect our duty to choose sober and intelligent men to handle the affairs of our local union, and let us not fail to give those so chosen our full and continuing support, in order that they in turn

#### NOTICE TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS

William Madison Jacobs, Card No. 819464, has been dropped from membership in L. U. No. 369 for non-payment of dues.

H. H. HUDSON, B. M.,  
Louisville, Kentucky L. U. No. 369.

will be a credit to the local union, our local a credit to the international and our international a credit to the nation.

A local union can exist as a union only when it is operated on the principles of "one for all and all for one." Unity must take the place of factionalism and plain bullheadedness. Factionalism will undermine the strength and progress of any organization. Factionalism is nothing more or less than the division of our strength as a complete unit. Under the democratic principles of the founding fathers of organized labor you have the right to vote for whom you choose. Now gentlemen after the election is over, if you did not vote for any of the successful officers please bear this in mind. It is your privilege as a union man to vote for whom you damn please, but remember it is your duty as a union man to bow to the will of the majority and support the successful officers. Do not try to discredit any office on fragmentary or incomplete understanding or evidence. Now my friends, differences of opinion make for progress and should be desired and even encouraged up to a certain point. How dull and drab would this old world be if we all believed alike, thought alike, and acted in complete uniformity and unison. It is in truth a healthy sign when men differ in opinions and yet live and work together in comparative peace and harmony. Trouble starts only when you try to force your opinions on others, or take a rule or ruin attitude. One of the best ways I know to expose your ignorance is to get sore with others for not sharing your opinions. In selecting officers to run the affairs of our local for the ensuing two years, there are several factors we should give serious consideration. One thing—man's stature does not represent his ability, neither does a gift of gab. One other thing of utmost importance is, personal friendships and booze-guzzling qualities *should not be* the basis of our nominating a man for office. The main determining factor in the selection of any officer, should be his personal qualifications for the office—initiative, integrity, honesty and impartiality in dealing with the membership. Also, personality, disposition and character should be taken into consideration. "Your character is that something you build into your life through the principles for which you stand in your everyday living." A local union is a very real business institution "believe it or not," and its affairs should be placed in sober and intelligent hands. I have the utmost faith and confidence in the alertness and intelligence of my fellow members to distinguish between business ability and business bungling. Gentlemen, keep this in mind, any man who cannot accept defeat gracefully, will sooner or later utterly destroy himself as future timber for office by exercising his resentment and hate. Brothers, suppose we turn over a new leaf, and in the future, place stepping stones instead of stumbling blocks in the pathway of our fellow members.

JAMES J. DUNCAN, C. S.

L. U. NO. 1031,  
CHICAGO, ILL.

*Editor:* Since you last heard from us at Local 1031, M. F. Darling, our business manager, has kept himself and his staff occupied on various organizational campaigns, which being successful, added 10 employers to our fast-growing list. At the present time, this local which is heading for the "top spot" within the Brotherhood, and whose goal is nothing less than that; represents the employees in 28 plants within the Chicago area manufacturing radios or component radio parts.

The month of April marked the start of the third year of M. F. Darling's administration as business manager of this progressive local. A group of 400 people, consisting of members of this and other labor organizations together with representatives of management in all the companies whose employees we represent, honored him at a banquet at the Graemere Hotel on Monday, April 29, 1946. At this event good-fellowship was created even beyond our own expectation. All present voiced their opinion of the fine job which has been done and extended their wishes for the continued success of our business manager, M. F. Darling.

RAY J. ZACHARSKI.



**L. U. NO. 1094, BALTIMORE, MD.** Editor: Let's hear from each man, any news or what have

you. Owing to the fact that we are considered a maintenance local, I was certainly pleased to read about the preventive maintenance program of Mr. Robbins in last month's issue of the *ELECTRICAL WORKER*.

He proves that union men are willing to pass on their findings to others.

Our Local, B-1094, has been busy trying to, and succeeding in many cases, in organizing factories in and around Baltimore. Our president, Brother Ritter, is the man most responsible for this.

CARL BUSH, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1139, NEW ORLEANS, LA.** Editor: L. U. 1139 has seen many busy days in the last few weeks. WJBO, a 5 KW,

and its sister FM station in Baton Rouge, La., were organized. Unsuccessful negotiations led to a strike lasting for a week, after which a contract was agreed upon. Three days after the agreement, complications too involved to relate resulted in an unauthorized walkout. This was reasonably smoothed out, and at present everything is more or less normal. Fred Fabre, our president, may eventually regain the 15 pounds lost during this past month.

Wage scales in this area are not the type that will afford a man a highly comfortable living, but credit is due this organization for progress made toward a living wage. Even in the late thirties reliable rumors tell of jobs with no pay, but plenty of experience and a license signed, "satisfactory." In 1939 a one KW paid \$15.00 per week with \$20 for the chief. The average now is \$55.00 for the smaller stations and \$85.00 for the larger ones. Granted, the war had something to do with this increase, but 90 per cent of the persuasion came from this local.

R. L. GREVENBERG, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1163, VICTOR, N. Y.** Editor: Victor Insulators, Inc., and Local Union No. B-1163,

I.B.E.W., jointly announce the signing of a new labor agreement to run until June 30, 1947, which provides for a 10-cent-per-hour increase to all employees effective Monday, May 6.

This increase makes a total average increase of 18 cents per hour since V-J Day which is the maximum allowed by the National Wage Stabilization Board under General Wage Order 7 covering the electrical industry to those companies which had made increases over 13 cents but less than 18 cents per hour between January 1941 and August 1945.

While similar increases have been made by other companies in the Rochester area, in many cases they were accompanied by a decrease in working hours to 40 hours per week so that there was no increase in the take-home pay of employees. However, Victor Insulators is maintaining its 47½-hour weekly schedule so that its employees have had an average increase of \$9.00 per week since V-J Day.

The company has the largest backlog of orders on hand in its history and expects to be able to maintain its present working schedule in order to take care of the tremendous demand for its line of High Voltage Porcelain Insulators and its new line of heavy duty chinaware cups and bowls.

In addition to the wage increase, all employees will hereafter be paid for the six holidays: New Year's, Memorial Day, July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The new agreement was negotiated by James L. Ellis, Elmer Haugh and Charles Smith, representing the union, and C. W. Coapman and Howard Failmezger, representing the company.

JAMES L. ELLIS,  
President.

**L. U. NO. 1367, CHICAGO, ILL.** Editor: At our May meeting the regular order of business was

deferred. Brother Oscar Johnson introduced Brother Elmer Rogoski, president of Local 1399 and chairman of the joint board of Edison locals, whose urbane manner impressed us all with his lucid explanation of the proposed amendments to the present contract, which will be submitted to the company. Our present agreement expires July 31. General discussion then followed, and interesting comments were expressed by Brothers Austin, Lyons, Blum, Hagamann, Groenland and many others.

We regret exceedingly the liquidation of Commonwealth Edison Building and Loan Association, as this was the last activity in which the employees had a financial interest. Many fine homes were established for the employees through the facilities of this association.

Our company officials are to be complimented on their ability and foresight when they converted to oil firing, four high pressure boilers of units 15 and 17 at Fisk, and three high pressure boilers of unit 7 at Northwest. Eight oil tank cars can be connected up for unloading at one time with four additional for reserve storage. The units at Fisk will consume 18,000 gallons per hour. It is interesting to know that Commonwealth Edison generates more electricity than the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The combined membership in the five Edison locals was approximately 5,650 as of May 1, with new applications being received at each meeting. Local 1427 (clerical) is the largest group with over 1,800 members. There are about 1,400 employees of this group having their union dues deducted from their salary.

The National Labor Relations Board recently ruled that the rights of foremen and supervisors were entitled to the protection and benefits incorporated in the Wagner Act. This is a far-fetched ruling. However, the Case Bill, which is now in Congress, seeks to invalidate this decision. Our local is on record as opposed to the Case Bill, as it is too restrictive to be desirable.

Scarcely anything of consequence in the progress of civilization has been evolved without large contributions from labor. Obviously all gains that have been made by labor unions should be preserved, and zealously guarded, otherwise we may find ourselves relegated back to the days of the sweat shops and breadlines.

Happy gardening to you.

W. H. MCINTYRE, P. S.

**L. U. NO. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.** Editor: Extra! Extra! Extra!

We have just emerged from activities pertaining to the welfare of the U. S. Coast Guard yard, and members of our L. U. No. B-1383. Frankly speaking, the yard reconversion process is advancing, and separation from jobs is now taking place on a large scale in all the shops. Today there is still no decline of furloughs or separations and to think it is so close to July 1st, when the new appropriations become effective. Your scribe will be included in the change-over, according to good authority. For the best interests of the Coast Guard yard personnel and the powers that be, it behooves those in charge to seek all the work that can possibly be drawn up to keep the yard going full blast for the next year and years to come. There is too much investment involved in the set-up to let it deteriorate into shambles. We have accomplished some wonderful work, building tugboats, cutters, buoy tenders, and converting for military use destroyers, frigates, and three or four thousand ton ships. We have a deeper waterway, two floating dry docks, two ship ways, and plenty of equipment to take care of any size jobs. We hope this will interest someone.

Flashy Flashes: Well, Brothers, there it happened again. No fooling, this time our efficiency ratings, each and every one indicated how we fared since January 1 to March 31. The current comment was, "I'll be d---d, look what I got." Now what did you get? No one seems to realize how he was rated, whether by Civil Serv-

ice in Washington, D. C., or Civilian Personnel in the yard, or by the snapper he worked under; but I can say that the central review board is in for a busy time. A late bulletin posted today reports big news for us: Effective as of July 1, 1946, we will revert to 30 minutes for lunch and quitting time will be 4:00 P. M. instead of 4:15 as it has been in the past few years. And, Brothers, we didn't have to do what the trainmen did.

At a recent meeting we were in for a great treat when we had as our guest speaker none other than Brother Phil Ferrara of the I.O. I can still hear the applause he received after his report. Fine work, Phil!

Our sick committee reports Brother Walter Ross is out of the hospital and he expects to report to work the first of the week. Brother Robert Walters, our recording secretary, has been appointed shop steward by President Kohli. More work for Bob.

Before we realize it, summer will be here in all its glory and this scribe will have to compose these letters stripped down to the waist, sipping mint juleps, I hope. I am looking forward to giving you full results of our election in the next issue. We shall carry on, on, on. Au revoir.

RUBEN SEARS, P. S.

## LABOR ASKS FUNDS

(Continued from page 255)

indifferent to this proposal. You are led by a chairman who has had wide academic training, has been a teacher and also is greatly familiar with the work of the Department of Labor. We urge you to retain this item in this coming year's budget and give labor a chance to have the same kind of rating for Government departments as business men and farmers do."

## COAL WORKERS

(Continued from page 245)

A report by an impartial informative service on the coal mine crisis of 1943 summarizes the miners' grievances in the light of the present-day conditions:

"For many years bituminous coal production was known as a sick industry. Prior to the present war emergency the miners averaged about 182 working days a year. The wage rate of \$7 a day thus produced a very modest income. The miner buys his own equipment, often trades at company stores whose prices are continually complained of, commonly has poor housing accommodations amid drab surroundings, and works in a hazardous industry without sunlight. He is wedded to his union and pays \$1.50 a month union dues. Just now he is working much more continuously, although Mr. Ickes' order extending the six-day week calls attention to the fact that only part—the miners say less than 60 per cent—of the mines have been operating on that basis. A very sore point with the miners is that while the OPA allowed the operators a sales price adjustment to cover the cost of time and a half for overtime, in many instances this was not passed on to the miners because no overtime was worked."

The economic uncertainties of the coal mining industry are obvious. Added to these unsettling factors are the occupational dangers inherent in mining. They can be reduced and sometimes prevented, but they cannot altogether be eliminated. The deaths and injuries caused by falling roofs, explosions and numerous other sorts of accidents both inside the mines and on the ground, if

<sup>2</sup> F.E.J. Information Service, "The Coal Mine Crisis" published by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Department of Research and Education.



they are not of continual concern to the miners themselves, at least have their effects upon the minds of their families. If the wives and mothers cannot be relieved of such worry, they should be provided for when the source of their living is cut off by death or injury. As the mine workers' explanation of their welfare fund points out, arrangements should be made for occupational rehabilitation of those miners who are crippled in accidents and thus prevented from living out their working lives in the industry.

Miners have lived not only with fear but also with ugliness. It would be difficult to find inspiration in a mining town where facilities for education are often sadly limited. Each year the earth around the homes becomes darker and more barren, the air blacker and the pits in which the miners work become deeper and more dangerous. The 400,000 of our people whose importance in our economy has been dramatically demonstrated deserve the attention of our thought. These thoughts should attempt to probe to the roots of their problems, fairly and dispassionately. We do not exercise the highest faculties of human beings when we fail to seek honestly the source of a grievance.

### MOVE TO RIGHT

(Continued from page 254)

the "dividends" the N. A. M. and industrialists represented by the N. A. M. and other organizations would realize out of butchering price control. Were they to succeed, prices of necessities of life would skyrocket by billions of dollars. Ordinary people would suffer tremendously, but profits of the special interests would reach spectacular heights.

An even more sensational disclosure on the amount of money being spent by propaganda agencies was obtained by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor during hearings on the "health insurance" bill which has the support of the Administration and organized labor, but which is being bitterly fought by medical interests and drug manufacturers.

One of the witnesses before the Senate committee was Dr. Edward H. Cary, head of the self-styled "National Physicians Committee," which has been the foremost organization fighting the "health insurance" bill and low-cost medical care in general. The committee has showered the nation with propaganda picturing such proposals as "socialized medicine."

Under questioning, Dr. Cary let it be known that his committee had raised \$1,200,000, of which nearly \$300,000 poured in during the past five months. He admitted, however, that this was only a portion of total expenditures by the medical lobby—that local groups may have spent far more on advertising, pamphlets, radio broadcasts and other forms of propaganda.

Senators asked for a breakdown of expenditures by the physicians' group. Cary said that 54 per cent came from the medical profession, and the rest from business interests, chiefly "pharmaceutical houses." Some senators voiced the belief that the proportion from the drug industry was far greater and that most of it was contributed by patent medicine makers.

Further questioning disclosed, too, that Cary's organization is a "front" for the American Medical Association and has been

officially endorsed by that body. Some senators wanted to know why the A. M. A. didn't conduct the drive on its own. Lamely, Dr. Cary explained that there was some doubt as to whether the A. M. A. could do so under its charter—and, significantly, whether contributions to the A. M. A. for that purpose could be tax-deductible.

The separate physicians' committee was set up on the theory that contributors to it could claim tax exemption. Those who were "dunned" for donations were told their gifts could be deducted from their income taxes.

Some prospective contributors, who knew something about the tax laws, raised questions about the deductibility claim. John M. Pratt, administrator of the physicians' outfit—and who incidentally ran similar propaganda organizations for Frank Gannett, chain newspaper publisher—wrote back to one such skeptic:

"As far as our information goes, all of our contributors have deducted the amounts from their income tax returns and to the best of our knowledge none has been disallowed. . . . It is generally accepted that the 'proof of the pudding is in the eating.' On this basis, financial contributions to the National Physicians' Committee are tax-exempt for contributors."

Copies of the letters to and from Pratt were secured by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, and Chairman James E. Murray (Democrat, Montana) read them into the record. After doing so, he grilled Dr. Cary about the proposition.

"So, your organization feels that as long as you can get away with it (the tax deduction claim), it's all right to do so?" Murray asked Dr. Cary. Lamely, Cary answered that if the Treasury ruled otherwise, his organization would no longer make that claim.

Actually, it looks as though the U. S. Treasury is finally catching up with the skullduggery. This was revealed in an exchange of correspondence between Murray and the Treasury.

In a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Fred M. Vinson, Murray wrote that the physicians' committee is "mainly a propaganda organization" and charged that it had "wilfully misinformed and misled its potential and actual contributors as to the deductibility of donations to it."

In reply, Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., assistant secretary, wrote back that the National Physicians' Committee has been found to be a "business league" and there is no provision in the Internal Revenue Code under which contributions to a business league are allowable as deductions. The regulations also specify that money expended for lobbying purposes and propaganda are not deductible, O'Connell said.

He declared that deductions made by contributors in their income tax returns would be audited "and determined in accordance with the principles that have been set forth herein."

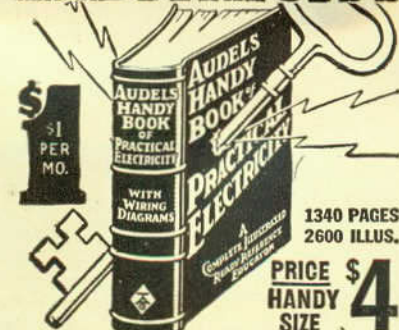
Murray replied that he was glad to learn the Treasury is finally investigating the situation. He added that the physicians' committee has "no right to finance its lobbying activities at the expense of the Federal Treasury."

He urged the Treasury to obtain a full list of the contributors "and make an intensive investigation of the major contributions from large drug and patent medicine companies."

"It seems to me," Murray added, "that any violations of our revenue laws—whether by the National Physicians' Committee in misinforming its contributors or by contributors in illegally deducting their contributions—should be dealt with through using the full penalties provided by law."

If now the Treasury goes through with a real crackdown on the tax deduction "racket" in the case of the physicians' committee, that may set a precedent for putting a stop to other lobbies and propaganda outfits which operate under false guise and which make phony claims that contributions to their coffers are tax-deductible.

## KEY TO A PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING OF ELECTRICITY



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### BASIC WAGES LOW

(Continued from page 247)

dispute was reached. Had the matter been handled more expeditiously, it is conceivable that a more equitable adjustment might have been made before the issuance of the hold-the-line order. Instead, this and other directives were issued which definitely influenced the board in arriving at its recommendation. That this was the controlling factor in the board's deliberations is quite evident from the following which is quoted from pages 20 and 21 of the board's supplemental report:

"It is equally clear . . . that neither the authority nor the obligation to proceed in this manner permits or justifies complete freedom of action on the part of the Emergency Board. The policies prescribed for its guidance by the Stabilization Act and the executive orders issued pursuant thereto differentiate this Emergency Board from previous boards created exclusively under the Railway Labor Act. The stabilization program constitutes an integral part of its functioning environment, and the relevancy of the stabilization program to the adjustment of the dispute cannot be ignored or minimized."

"The board commented further with reference to this matter on page 21 as follows:

"The stabilization program, then, is a matter of vast national importance. It transcends the interests of either the carriers or the employees, and it must necessarily exert a significant influence upon the adjustment of the dispute here involved. It is imperative that the stabilization program be firmly safeguarded, but that it be applied, as intended, to the distinctive circumstances of



the unadjusted dispute committed to the determination of the Emergency Board.'

"Even though the directive of May 12, 1943, amended the hold-the-line order so as to permit the Emergency Board to fully correct the inequity which existed, the board failed to do so because of the influence of the stabilization program. This is reflected in the manner in which it approached the problem of measuring such inequities."

### WOMAN'S WORK

(Continued from page 258)

line Highway, Santa Clara Valley, San Quentin Prison and Alcatraz. All these points of interest can be reached by car from any part of the city within an hour.

Motoring, within two or three hours, you can visit Mount Tamalpais, Mission San Jose, the wine districts, Petrified Forest, lakes and geysers, San Joaquin Valley.

If transportation and a whole day are available be sure to see Clear Lake, old Monterey, California's first capital, the giant redwood groves, and Carmel, the art village.

Yosemite Valley, Lake Tahoe, the Shasta Wonderland with its forests, rivers and glaciers, High Sierra, San Miguel Mission, Sequoia National Park, all take a little more time to visit but would be well worth your time if you can arrange to take them in.

No one goes to San Francisco without visiting that interesting quarter—that goodly portion of the Orient transplanted to the new world, Chinatown. The best way to really see Chinatown is with someone for a guide who knows the quarter intimately. You should see Chinatown both by day and by night. In the daytime, visit the stores, joss-houses, the society house and the telephone exchange. Walk around the quarter and view the oriental architecture. Then at night take in the Chinese theater and the restaurants. Incidentally, you might plan to do your souvenir hunting and gift shopping here, for you will find many charming Chinese novelties in the native shops that will delight your friends back home.

Now I know every lady going on a vacation is interested in food. After months of cooking day after day, she's really interested in some new and different kinds of food and some exciting places to eat. So how about a word or two on San Francisco's famous eating places. Fine food is a byword with San Francisco and Italian, French, Chinese, Greek, Mexican, Jewish and other nationalities show off their culinary art to best advantage there.

Perhaps the best known of the older restaurants are Solari's, Coppa's and Julius'. The famous "Poodle Dog" of gay nineties fame opened again after the repeal of prohibition and is going strong.

For a wonderful meal with French cooking go to Pierre's. Have some onion soup there. It's said by some to be the best in the world.

One of the most popular and incidentally one of the most crowded restaurants in San Francisco is Lucca's. St. Germain is another good French restaurant.

There is an interesting Swedish restaurant at 2185 Pacific Avenue that used to have authentic Swedish dishes served by boys and girls in native costume.

There are innumerable good restaurants for that Chinese dinner you'll want to have in Chinatown—just look around and take your pick.

I could keep on and on about fascinating San Francisco but space is all used up and so I just say to you—go to the convention and have a wonderful time!

### OPA CONTROLS

(Continued from page 253)

Note is made, for instance, of the increase of 10 cents a barrel on the price of crude oil which was granted the other day to alleviate the "financial hardship" of the industry. The paper claims that such hardship was superficially determined and that the \$150 million annual increase that the rise in price will mean is an unnecessary profit for the oil companies.

Another story states that "fearful of being abolished by a reactionary coalition in Congress, the OPA has issued 76 price increase orders, raising prices on more than a thousand items. The bulge in the inflation front, admitted by Stabilization Director Bowles, is rapidly becoming a full retreat."

Of particular concern to labor is the defeat that will be suffered if inflation nullifies the wage gains that have been made in recent wage adjustments. Threat of this is due to an apparently new wage-price policy of the Government. The AFL monthly survey is quoted, "Living costs may rise more than 10 per cent as the new policy unfolds." It maintains that since February 4 of this year price increases have been allowed on all meat, all canned food, bread, clothing, shoes, leather goods, metal products and other necessities.

In spite of indications of dissatisfaction in the criticisms above, the labor press has aligned itself on the side of the consumer and those fostering a stabilized economy. It condemns the attitude of big business in its misdirection, realizing, if the manufacturers cannot, that even their own best interests lie in continued price controls.

### RECREATION CENTER

(Continued from page 246)

almost the entire northern shore, and a considerable part of the southern shore lies within the boundaries of the Nantahala National Forest. The Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia passes within about two miles of the village.

Present access is by U. S. Highway 129 and a new road to the dam from Deals Gap on the Tennessee-North Carolina line. The highway will eventually cross the dam and will be extended through the national park to Bryson City, North Carolina, where it will join U. S. Highway 19. The proposed highway is also a link in a projected round-the-park highway which will connect with the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Great Smokies to the Shenandoah National Park.

Already inquiries about cottages are being received by Government Services, Inc., 1135 21st Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

An illustrated circular announcing the "New Vacation Paradise" has been issued by Government Services, Inc. This circular says:

"Here is what Fontana Village offers for your vacation pleasure:

"A mountain resort adjoining the Great Smokies where the summer days are idyllic and evenings are always cool.

"Attractive and comfortable cabins where you may stay as long as your conscience and pocketbook dictate.

"Fourth largest dam in the world forms a lake over 400 feet deep and 30 miles long.

"Fontana Lake is a virgin fishing ground for lovers of lake bass and trout fishing.

"Scheduled scenic boat trips around the lake. Other boats may be rented at the public boat site.

"A sports program including softball, baseball, tennis, badminton, miniature golf, croquet, and hiking along the Appalachian trail.

"Organized recreational and social activities conducted so that your entire stay at Fontana Village will be enjoyable.

"Eating facilities are unexcelled. There is a cafeteria under direction of expert dietitians and a snack bar.

"It is planned to have guides available for mountain climbing and camping trips on foot or horseback. The area is a hiker's paradise, well-marked trails within Fontana and adjacent National Parks will lead the hiker and horseback rider through settings of breath-taking beauty, into virgin forest areas, and past rushing brooks, teeming with game fish. Informal group activities will be planned for the evenings in the village . . .

"A storage unit in the great TVA system, it has formed nearby Fontana Lake, one of the loveliest of TVA's 'Great Lakes of the South.' The area is destined to become one of the great vacation meccas of America . . .

"Lying in the heart of a mountainous wilderness region that is already famous in its own right, Fontana Village offers many unusual recreational and tourist features. Modern vacation and overnight accommodations assure enjoyment and relaxation during your stay at the village. There are famed nearby scenic attractions.

"The Great Smoky Mountains National Park borders almost the entire northern shore of Fontana Lake, and much of the southern shore lies within Nantahala National Forest. The famed Appalachian Trail from Maine to Georgia passes within one mile of the village. You may visit Clingman's Dome or Joyce Kilmer Memorial Forest, which are not far distant.

"There will be fun for all, whether you are 7 or 70, alone or in a group. Regardless of weather or the season, there will be something to do to make your stay enjoyable."

### GUARD UNEMPLOYMENT

(Continued from page 252)

tem." It is held that experience rating "stimulates employers to press unemployment compensation administrators to deny or reduce payments to unemployed workers."

If a uniform payroll tax on all employers were substituted for this experience-rating method now used, the result would be a uniform percentage increase in labor costs and only an indirect differential from business to business where the percent of labor costs to total costs differed.

Another feature of our present unemployment compensation system held to be unjustifiable is its indiscriminate diversity from state to state. The lack of uniformity allowed by the Social Security Act does not apply significantly to individual differences, and the value of "experimentation" has not



apparently been proved either for the benefit of the system as a whole or for the people of any particular area.

The advocates of a unified federally administered unemployment insurance program rather naturally support a Federal employment service, "to direct workers to jobs." "The state employment offices have from the outset lacked financial resources, qualified personnel, and comprehensive outlook."

They support the operation of a national system of employment by the Department of Labor and they consider such a service as "an indispensable instrument for achieving full employment."

The conference recommended that all workers be covered by a new unemployment insurance law. The necessity for protection is no less great for agricultural workers, domestic employees and government personnel than it is for any other sort of workers. There should be no discrepancies from state to state in the eligibility of persons for benefits. The report stated a belief that the present benefit payments are too low and that they should be raised to 75-80 per cent of the normal weekly earnings for a man with a family and from 50-60 per cent for those with no dependents. Regardless of "wage credits" on reserve to the account of the worker, it is held that all eligible for benefits should be allowed payments for a period up to 26 weeks duration. It is believed that a full 3 per cent tax on payrolls of covered workers would be enough to cover the expenses of the program outlined in the conference recommendations. If such payments were not enough, supplementation from the general government revenue, derived largely from income tax, might well supply the rest. Also a tax on the wages of the workers is not held to be unfair, especially if it were levied in connection with a comprehensive Federal social security system.

The ideas set forth here are only some of the more important ones among others advocated in the report. A great deal of the value of the conference statement lies in the arguments and justifications for a different and better way of providing for our unemployed. One may more nearly appreciate the work of the committee by reading the whole report (obtained for \$1.00 from the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago 37, Ill.). It is valuable in that it is constructive thought and it will be an influence in conditioning the public to accept what logical and objective persons can formulate in conference and agree to, but which society with its inertia, deeply rooted plants of special interests and fears, will probably take at least 10 years to achieve.

## HEALTH SERVICE PLAN

(Continued from page 251)

any employees who are not on the active payroll. Very few of the health-benefit plans established under collective bargaining specifically include the length of time during which coverage continues after lay-off, but there is increasing recognition of this problem. In practice, employees are usually eligible for benefits during slack seasons and lay-offs if they maintain their union membership.

The industry-wide programs such as exist in various branches of the furniture, fur, textile,

and women's apparel industries as well as in the New York hotel plan permit transfer of coverage from plant to plant sometimes with a probationary requirement with the new employer, during which time the original employer continues the payment of premiums.

Union-administered or joint plans, not underwritten by an outside insurance company, usually provide for the conversion of surplus funds into increased benefits; some of those jointly financed specify that contributions required from participating employees be decreased. A few of the group-insurance plans which are jointly financed include provisions for the sharing of dividends. Several of the jointly administered and jointly financed benefit programs provided for the distribution of remaining funds in the events of termination of the program. Generally, any money on hand is to be distributed to the general funds of the local union and the company, in proportion to their respective contributions.

About a third of the employees covered by health-benefit programs included in this report are employed under plans underwritten and administered by insurance companies. Such arrangements occur most frequently in the textile, street and railway, shipbuilding, furniture, and electrical-machinery agreements. Some are also in effect in the rubber, paper, public-utilities, fur and leather-tanning industries, nonferrous-metal mining, retail trade, and hotel and restaurant agreements.

Most of the workers administered to by the insurance company are not required to pay any of the costs. Employer-financed plans are provided in all the agreements studied in the rubber, upholstery and leather-tanning industries and in most of the textile and electrical machinery agreements. Provisions for sharing of costs by employer and employees are prevalent in the shipbuilding, street-and-electric railway, and utilities agreements.

Although the insurance company establishes the rules and regulations and finally passes on the eligibility of claims it is quite common for unions to have a voice in the day-to-day administration of health-benefit programs underwritten by insurance companies. This is especially true in the filing of claims, adjustment of complaints, and elimination of possible misunderstandings among employees concerning benefit payments, coverage, and eligibility.

"The United Textile Workers of America (A. F. of L.), through its woolen and worsted department, has negotiated several health-insurance plans covering workers in the New England area. The cost of these plans is born in shares of two-thirds for the employer and one-third for the workers, with the workers sharing in the dividends in the same ratio." This union has also negotiated health-insurance plans which are financed entirely by the employer in other branches of the textile industry in the New England and Middle Atlantic area.

"The Upholsterers International Union (A. F. of L.) has negotiated health-insurance plans for more than 8,000 workers in a number of the larger cities in the country. The employers finance these programs by contributing two percent of their gross payroll to the international union, which, in turn, purchases policies from an insurance company. Claims are processed through the union."

"A substantial number of agreements negotiated by the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees (A. F. of L.) contain group-insurance plans. Most of these are underwritten and administered by private insurance companies and financed jointly by the employer and employees, but several are financed entirely by the employers."

"The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance (A. F. of L.) has not adopted a uniform policy of obtaining health benefits in its collective-bargaining agreements, but a few of the important sections of this union have

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secured such benefits for their members. One of the most recently negotiated plans is that with the Hotel Association of New York by the New York Hotel Trades Council (A. F. of L.), of which the New York locals of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' Alliance are members. This program, which covers about 25,000 workers in 134 unionized hotels and is financed entirely by the employers, was made part of the city-wide hotel agreement following the unanimous award of an impartial three-man commission appointed to study the problem."

"The benefit programs currently in effect for members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union are an outgrowth of the union's welfare and health programs formerly financed entirely by the members. They now cover, according to the union, about 150,000 employees in the women's apparel industry. With few exceptions, they are financed entirely by employer contributions. These plans include vacation payment in addition to sick-benefit payments and medical services; some also include retirement provisions, but none provide death benefits. The employer usually contributes from 3 to 4 per cent of his gross payroll, but only part (from a third to half) of this amount is allocated for health benefits, the rest being used to finance the vacation and retirement provisions. Each member of the I. L. G. W. U. living or working in the vicinity of New York, Philadelphia, or Fall River is entitled to free annual medical examinations, as well as free X-ray, electrocardiographs, and other medical services furnished at the centers. Members in the New York dress industry also receive free optical examinations every three years, under a recently negotiated plan, and treatment or glasses, when necessary, furnished without cost, at the union's health center."

Everyone interested in the current growth of sickness insurance as a part of collective bargaining is agreed that its continued expansion in scope of benefits and into additional companies will be affected greatly by developments in public health insurance. The American public is aware of the nation's medical needs. For this reason the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill has labor's full support.

Union leaders are not interested in developing private group sickness insurance in order to avoid public health insurance. Rather they are seeking private insurance as a means of gaining some protection until the wider protection of the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill is assured.

The Wagner-Murray-Dingell national health bill offers the average worker a complete health program in a single, prepaid package. Briefly, it covers all needed medical care for the worker and his family by a doctor of his own choosing. Specialists are available, if needed, under the bill's terms.

Hospitalization is provided up to 60 days for each person. This will be increased to 120 days if funds permit. Laboratory services, including eye-glasses and special appliances are included. Dental and home nursing services are provided, although they may be limited at first by a shortage of dentists and nurses. The bill encourages





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medical research and supports scientific studies and training for doctors.

More and improved public health service will be offered the country because of United States aid to the various states. This will mean improved sanitation, contagious disease control, special aid for mothers and babies, and wider public health education.

The whole cost will be borne by wage earners, taxpayers, employers and the Federal Government.

"The health of this nation is a national concern." It is up to us to make it a national project.

### ITEMS FROM JOURNAL

(Continued from page 248)

watered their common stock. To each shareholder they gave four more shares free. If you were fortunate enough to buy a share of common stock at the market price—\$63 you were given four more. The face value of this stock is \$100 a share. For \$63 a man could buy \$500 worth of stock. Then they declared a dividend of 6 per cent. That would mean that the owner of 5 shares got \$30 a year on an investment of \$63.

"Can't the International Paper Company do better than to cut wages 30 per cent and expect day workers to go back to the 9-hour day which we thought as dead as Julius Caesar? Can't they do better than to sneak in a 90-day clause so that they can cut wages again this summer? Can't they do better than to try to bar the laborers in the mill yard from the agreement so that they can, as their labor manager wants to, work these men as long as they like and pay what they please? Can't they treat their employees as men who make their money for them and not as machines that are not worth as much as a stock pump?"

"We think that they can and we think that the I.B.E.W. will back our members who will soon be in the strike because they believe that the worker in the paper mill is a human being as much as the man who collects dividends from watered stock."

From the West Coast—

L. U. No. 1130, Port Angeles, Washington: "Less than two months ago about 20 Electrical Workers, all members of the I.B.E.W., appeared for their regular work at the Washington Pulp and Paper Plant here in Port Angeles. Without due notice or any provocation whatever, they were told to either turn in their I.B.E.W. card, tear it up, or get off the job."

In some cases big business was successful

way back there in 1921 as the following letter pathetically states:

L. U. No. 810, Mobile, Alabama: "For the past year we have been on strike with the shops here, but have withdrawn from the strike and are now working under the open shop. Let me say right now that we did not lose the strike by our own members scabbing but because there's been so little work for the past year, the shops were able to get a few saw filers and saw mill laborers and teach them with the aid of the superintendent and so the owners starved us out.

"We have quite a few A-No. 1 union Electrical Workers in L. U. 810 and we hope to rebuild our local and in time to come to have conditions again. We hope it will get so that we can have two meals a day soon. We have done on one so long, that we do not know anyone eats three meals a day."

Organized labor was not completely alone in its fight against the powerful open-shop drive. It had many friends among churchmen, educators, statesmen and others who lent their efforts to present labor's fair case to the public and helped them to ultimate victory, victory for most, that is, in the open-shop battle.

Our JOURNAL during this trying period reprinted a number of articles written and published by its friends. Here are excerpts from the *Sunday Visitor* as reprinted in our 1921 JOURNAL.

"The campaign for what is termed the 'open shop' has assumed tremendous and threatening importance.

"There is no doubt that the present fair conditions under which labor is working are due to the resistance and aggressiveness of organization. The man who does not belong to the union receives benefit from the union. It is only fair that he should help bear the expense. It is also to be noted that the presence of non-union workmen prevents peace and discipline in the workshop. It is also a well-known fact that under the principle of the open shop, the average employer will gradually eliminate union labor or reduce their wages to a lower level. It may be truthfully said that the open shop makes for the destruction of organized labor. If organization is necessary that labor may receive its just due it has the right to defend its existence by demanding the union or closed shop. If it can be shown that the closed shop is necessary as a means to secure or continue fair conditions of labor there is no injustice in organized labor demanding the necessary means to preserve its own existence."

Then here is another boon, a reprint in the JOURNAL from the Methodist Federation for Social Service entitled "The Open Shop."

"The American Plan of Employment." You think the open-shop campaign is aimed at the abuses of the closed shop.

"Is it? The Catholic Welfare Council asked all the agencies behind the campaign whether they would enter into collective bargaining agreements with the unions. Without exception they replied 'NO!' Some were frank enough to admit that the open-shop campaign was aimed at the destruction of the unions.

"... You think that the open shop sounds good; that you are for it.

"How does it work? After 20 years of operation in the U. S. Steel Corporation, it means (according to the Interchurch Report) that nearly one-half the employees work 12 hours a day; that nearly one-half of these work seven days a week; that three-fourths of them do not get a wage adequate for a minimum comfort standard of living for the American family.

"Is this what you want?

"You think it means freedom for the non-union men.

"Does it? In many places it means that he must sign a contract never to join a union; it means that he is continually watched by spies to see that he never becomes a union man; in the Alabama coal mines it means that he must live behind a stockade and get a pass every time a member of his family goes out. In West

Virginia it means that he must be protected from talking to union organizers by gunmen and machine guns; it means that he must sign a lease, giving the company the right to come into his home at any time and throw out any guest lest union men should come in.

"Is this the kind of freedom the American flag stands for?

"You think we are talking about the open shop at its worst! Well take it at its best.

"It means the absolute right of the employer to hire and fire. No discrimination! He is to run his business without dictation. This is 'individual bargaining.' In pioneer days it worked, but the employers are now almost entirely organized to bargain collectively.

"We can't go back to the old days. Some one is trying to fool you! Today hiring men as individuals in the big industries means hiring them on the terms the big corporations offer.

"We will build our own house in our own way. But it is time to start building—and forget the propaganda for the open-shop campaign."

The JOURNAL of 1921 carried stories of many strikes, strikes accompanied by violence and bloodshed. The facts as written into these 25-year-old records proved the strikes to be justified but unfortunately not always successful.

Here are excerpts from the March 1921 JOURNAL of a report by the Interchurch World Movement Commission on the great steel strike.

"The committee headed by Bishop Francis J. McConnell reported that the causes of the strike lay in the hours, wages and control of jobs and in the manner in which all these were fixed. Approximately one-half of the employees were subjected to the 12-hour day, approximately one-half of these to the seven-day week and the company could furnish no adequate reason for an average work week of 68.7 hours in an industry in which a week over 60 hours ceased to be a standard in other industries 20 years ago.

"The annual earnings of over one-third of all production iron and steel workers were and had been for years below the level set by Government experts as the 'minimum of subsistence.' Nearly three-fourths of the steel workers could not earn enough for an American standard of living.

"Wage rates in the iron and steel industry as a whole are determined by the rates of the United States Steel Corporation. The Steel Corporation sets its wage rates, the same as its hour schedules without conference (or collective bargaining) with its employers.

"The arbitrary control of the Steel Corporation extended outside the plants, affecting the workers as citizens and the social institutions in the communities.

"The steel industry was under the domination of a policy whose aim was to keep out labor unions. In pursuit of this policy blacklists were used. Workmen were discharged for union affiliation, 'undercover men' and 'labor detectives' were employed and efforts were made to influence the local press, pulpit and police authorities. In western Pennsylvania the civil rights of free speech and assembly were abrogated without just cause, both for individuals and labor organizations. Personal rights of strikers were violated by the state constabulary and sheriff's deputies. Federal authorities, in some cases, acted against groups of workmen on the instigation of employees of steel companies. In many places in western Pennsylvania community authorities and institutions were subservient to the maintenance of one corporation's anti-union policies.

"The chief cause of the defeat of the strike was the size of the Steel Corporation, together with the strength of its active opposition and the support accorded it by employers generally, by Government agencies and by organs of public opinion."

Here's a report of a strike graphically described in the March 1921 JOURNAL as "The Hammond Massacre."

(Continued on page 276)



# IN MEMORIAM

## Edward F. Kloter, New York State Electrical Workers Association

Initiated February 7, 1900

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy past international vice president, Edward F. Kloter; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Kloter the New York State Association of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Association of Electrical Workers of the State of New York acknowledges its great loss in the death of our past international vice president and hereby expresses its appreciation of the services he rendered to our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That the state association extend its condolence to the family of Brother Kloter in their great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our state association and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN J. DOWNS,

President

CARL CARLSON,

Vice President

HANSEL GREEN,

Vice President

JOSEPH LIGETT,

Secretary-Treasurer

FRANK W. CUMMINGS,

THOMAS A. CURRY,

Committee

## James Doubek, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 23, 1945

## William Mattea, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 18, 1928

It is with profound sorrow that Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers records the death of its two members, whose names are mentioned above.

These men were known by the membership of Local Union No. B-9 for their fine attachment to unionism and as members of our Brotherhood for their good example in pursuing these aims.

The zeal shown by these men in the problems of our Brotherhood was a great incentive to all the members of our local union, and they shall long be remembered for their encouragement and work in our behalf.

Whereas we deem it fitting and proper that the members of Local Union No. B-9 offer their tribute to the memory of our departed Brothers for their loyalty to our Brotherhood and country, their faithfulness to their local union and their friends; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the sincere sympathy of the membership of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is hereby extended to their bereaved families.

J. W. BRIGHT,  
WILLIAM STOKES,  
HARRY SLATER,

Committee

Chicago, Ill.

## William H. Springer, L. U. No. 17

Initiated February 3, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the membership of L. U. No. B-17, record the death of our departed friend and Brother, William H. Springer; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of the Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
CLYDE BRAKE,  
JOHN J. McHUGH,

Committee

Detroit, Mich.

## John H. Carnahan, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 16, 1937

## Clyde L. Dollery, L. U. No. 18

Initiated December 8, 1944

## Elmo Foster, L. U. No. 18

Initiated February 9, 1934

## Will G. Freeman, L. U. No. 18

Initiated April 1, 1944

## William R. Marutz, L. U. No. 18

Initiated March 1, 1937

## J. C. McCulloch, L. U. No. 18

Initiated September 17, 1925

## Dan Rafferty, L. U. No. 18

Initiated August 1, 1941

## Melville C. Wood, L. U. No. 18

Initiated April 24, 1945

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst the above-named Brothers; and

Whereas the passing of these Brothers to their eternal reward has deprived Local Union B-18 of loyal and respected members; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the families of our Brothers in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; a copy sent to the families of our late Brothers; and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Requiescat in pace.

L. P. MORGAN,  
B. H. PIXLEY,  
OTTO W. LAMPE,

Committee

Los Angeles, Calif.

## James B. Noone, L. U. No. 26

Initiated July 5, 1906

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother James B. Noone; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute at this meeting; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

Washington, D. C.

C. F. PRELLER

## Joe Earl Herring, L. U. No. 32

Initiated July 6, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we record the death of Brother Joe Earl Herring.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we rise and pay tribute in silence for 60 seconds in honor of our deceased member.

C. D. BAILEY,  
E. B. MEYER,

Committee

Lima, Ohio

## Douglas Williams, L. U. No. 41

Initiated May 2, 1896

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to call from our midst, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Douglas Williams (of Local 41, until his withdrawal for pension), who has passed on to the greater reward; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by standing in silent meditation for one minute, and by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; also be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication, and also that a copy be inserted in the official minutes of Local Union No. 41.

WILLIAM P. FISHER,  
JOHN J. CALLAHAN,  
FRANK ALMENDINGER,

Committee

Buffalo, N. Y.

## Ralph Rothe, L. U. No. 46

Initiated March 1, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, called from our midst Brother Ralph Rothe; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his wife, a copy entered into the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days in his memory.

M. A. MOSKOWITZ,  
GEORGE OLIVER,  
HANS SCHECHERT,  
E. C. DANIELSON,  
M. C. HORNBECK,

Committee

Seattle, Wash.

## Floyd E. Pierce, L. U. No. 51

Initiated January 30, 1937

It is with the deepest regret and sorrow that the members of Local B-51 record the death of former Chairman Floyd E. Pierce.

His pleasing personality made him many friends, and he will be long remembered.

We extend to his family our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the Journal for publication.

J. J. RICHARDSON,  
LEROY L. SHUTES,  
HOMER CLEARY,  
JOHN J. LEBKUECHER,

Committee

Bloomington, Ill.

## Edward Eifler, L. U. No. 60

Initiated February 20, 1918

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 60, record the passing of Brother Edward Eifler.

Brother Eifler was initiated into Local Union No. 60 on February 20, 1918. On January 5, 1921, Brother Eifler assumed the presidency of L. U. No. 60, a post which he held until his passing, a period of over 25 years; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Eifler, L. U. No. 60 has lost a true and loyal member, whose deeds and noble character will be remembered most by those who knew him best; so be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to his bereaved family in their dark hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy be spread on the minutes of L. U. No. 60, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to our late Brother, Edward Eifler.

G. F. SWEENEY,  
W. B. STEWART,  
W. A. WHITE,  
JOHN H. ANDERSON,

Committee

San Antonio, Texas

## Verna Clair Marsh, L. U. No. 77

Initiated February 19, 1940

## R. L. Merwin, L. U. No. 77

Initiated June 15, 1925

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-77, record the passing of our Brothers, Verna Clair Marsh and R. L. Merwin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our next regular meeting, that a copy be sent to their bereaved families, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

RAY PETERSON,  
JIM GLOVER,  
J. H. DAVIS,  
H. S. SILVERNALE,  
G. J. DERMODY,  
H. CAPEHART,  
E. KINGSTON,

Committee

Seattle, Wash.

## Lester B. Clark, L. U. No. 107

Initiated June 1, 1945

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union 107, I.B.E.W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, Lester B. Clark, whom God in His infinite wisdom saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas we wish to extend to his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family; a copy spread upon the minutes of this meeting; a copy sent to the official Journal for publication; and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

CLAUDE R. BRIGHT,  
EDWIN R. BAILEY,  
WILLIAM R. COMSTOCK,

Committee

Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Casper W. Kistler, L. U. No. 113

Initiated August 3, 1915

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 113, record the passing of Brother Casper W. Kistler; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our local lodge, a copy



sent to his family, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication and a copy sent to the Labor News; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ED A. LAGERGREN,  
TOM MACKAY,  
H. F. SMELSER,  
Colorado Spring, Colo. Committee

### Linn R. Cooper, L. U. No. 125

Initiated April 13, 1923

### Ralph Waldo Thompson, L. U. No. 125

Initiated December 23, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local 125, record the passing of our Brothers, Linn R. Cooper and Ralph Waldo Thompson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

E. L. AXELSON,  
J. C. SHULTZ,  
G. M. GLASS,

Portland, Ore.

Committee

### Emile R. Thomas, L. U. No. 130

Initiated April 20, 1920

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-130, record the untimely passing of our Brother, Emile R. Thomas, who for many years has been a true and loyal member; and

Whereas it is our desire to recognize our loss in the passing of Brother Thomas and express our appreciation for his loyalty to the cause of our Brotherhood; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones in their hour of bereavement, that we send a copy of these resolutions to his family, that we spread a copy on the minutes of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that we drape our charter for a period of 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

FRANK DALFERES,  
S. G. DOBSON, SR.,  
H. L. LLOYD,

New Orleans, La.

Committee

### Herschel Herbert Stone, L. U. No. 184

Initiated December 16, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that the members of Local Union No. 184 record the death of their worthy friend and Brother, Herschel Herbert Stone. His pleasing personality will long be remembered by his many friends, and we assure his loved ones that we share in their grief, and we extend our sympathy to them; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, a copy sent to the family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

JAMES B. ALLEN,  
DOUG HALE,

Galesburg, Ill.

Committee

### Joseph Albert Fritz, L. U. No. 193

Initiated October 14, 1926

With a sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 193, record the death of Joseph Albert (Bert) Fritz; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the family of our departed Brother, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

KARL BITSCHENAUER,

Springfield, Ill.

Business Manager

### Earl L. Kent, L. U. No. 213

Initiated April 17, 1917

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of L. U. No. B-213, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, Earl L. Kent; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our loss and grief to the loved ones left behind and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

B. J. YARD,  
D. S. PHILLIP,  
T. H. LUNDY,

Vancouver, B. C.

Committee

### C. N. Clark, L. U. No. 214

Initiated May 22, 1942

### L. L. Cox, L. U. No. 214

Initiated October 26, 1945

### William Hoyer, L. U. No. 214

Initiated June 25, 1937, in L. U. No. 431

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 214, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our worthy Brothers; and

Whereas in the passing of these Brothers Local Union No. 214 has lost true and loyal members who will be missed by all of those who knew and respected them; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing our heartfelt sympathy and sorrow to their relatives and friends; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and stand for one minute at a meeting assembled, as a tribute to their memories; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal and a copy spread upon the minutes of our meeting.

C. H. FOOTE,  
J. L. WEBBER,  
A. DESBIENS,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

### A. Heathcote, L. U. No. 230

Reinitiated September 18, 1916

With a feeling of sorrow and deep regret we record the sudden passing of our late Brother, A. Heathcote, a faithful and militant member of the I.B.E.W. since 1907; be it therefore

Resolved, That we express to his family our heartfelt sympathy; that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

F. J. BEVIS,  
Business Manager

Victoria, B. C.

### William L. Gere, L. U. No. 263

Initiated February 23, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-263, record the passing of our Brother, William L. Gere; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deepest sympathy to his loved ones and assure them that we share their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in his memory.

ANDREW GANTENBEIN,  
CHESTER E. McCARTER,  
EDWARD J. WEBER,  
ELMER ROBEY,

Dubuque, Iowa

Committee

### William Neuman, L. U. No. 276

Initiated July 1, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother William Neuman who passed away May 12, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute in tribute to his memory, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed in the minutes of our regular meeting, a copy sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family.

CARL LARSON,  
MARTIN HILL,  
IVAN J. SORENSON,

Superior, Wis.

Committee

### Rollie C. Monce, L. U. No. 309

Initiated January 16, 1941

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, record the passing of our Brother, Rollie C. Monce; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy in their sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, a copy spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

FRED W. FOREE,  
DICK BUTLER,  
H. DIGMAN,

East St. Louis, Ill.

Committee

### James E. Cooney, L. U. No. 326

Initiated September 6, 1940

### Dwight Minchin, L. U. No. 326

Initiated May 8, 1936

### John Slavin, L. U. No. 326

Initiated June 2, 1944

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-326, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brothers, James E. Cooney, Dwight Minchin and John Slavin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing to their families our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting; that a copy be sent to the official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication and that a copy be sent to their bereaved families.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,  
FRED GLEASON,  
JAMES HEELON,  
TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,  
OTHELLO DRISKO,  
JOSEPH HUTTON,  
JAMES KELLY,  
ANDREW BURNS,

Lawrence, Mass.

Committee

### Thomas DeRuby, L. U. No. 334

Initiated May 1, 1945

With the deepest sorrow we, the members of Local Union No. 334, record the passing of our Brother, Thomas DeRuby; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his family by expressing our most sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes, a copy sent to his family and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that this body stand for one minute in silence in honor of his passing.

C. E. MOORE,

Rome, N. Y.

Recording Secretary

### E. Ray Fine, L. U. No. 477

Initiated June 14, 1917, in L. U. No. 373

### Frank A. Ranke, L. U. No. 477

Initiated December 2, 1938, in L. U. No. 959

Whereas Local B-477 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost two of their faithful members when on April 24, 1946, there passed from this earth's activities our friend and business manager, Brother E. Ray Fine, and Brother Frank A. Ranke; and

Whereas they were faithful workers in the interest of their Brother workers in the electrical trade and stood to the last degree for all that is clean and square in the building of our Brotherhood to its present standard as an international institution; and

Whereas we mourn the loss of those who always met you with a smile and a kindly word; now therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that we stand in silent meditation for one minute as a tribute to the memories of our late Brothers.

HARRY A. SNYDER,  
MARIE G. ROBBINS,  
JACK OWENS,

San Bernardino, Calif.

Committee

### C. R. Van Loven, L. U. No. 584

Initiated March 19, 1924

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 584, record the untimely death of Brother C. R. Van Loven; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union 584, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

J. H. CANNON,  
H. C. GILL,  
J. C. LEES,

Tulsa, Okla.

Committee

### Morton V. Loud, L. U. No. 588

Initiated July 1, 1914

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union 588, record the passing of our Brother, Morton V. Loud; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his wife our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ERNEST A. SMITH,

Lowell, Mass.

Secretary

### Martin T. Gorman, L. U. No. 615

Initiated November 6, 1942

### Walter M. Vaughn, L. U. No. 615

Initiated September 1, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brothers, Martin T. Gorman and Walter M. Vaughn; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memo-



ries by expressing to their families our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the I.B.E.W. Journal for publication.

H. O. LEE,  
H. B. STRANG,  
C. F. BONNER, JR.,  
HARRY P. MCNEILL,

Kansas City, Mo. Committee

### David O. Lindsay, L. U. No. 640

Initiated June 7, 1943

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union B-640, record the death of our departed Brother, David O. Lindsay; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our sincere sympathy to the family; that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

DAVE WALKINGTON,  
O. L. WOODALL,  
H. R. PETTET,

Phoenix, Ariz. Committee

### Paul R. Zastrow, L. U. No. 663

Initiated March 26, 1941

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, on May 11, 1946, called to eternal rest our worthy Brother, Paul R. Zastrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of our local and a copy sent to our Electrical Workers Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute to offer a silent prayer.

OLIVER J. LARKIN,  
Milwaukee, Wis. Recording Secretary

### Thomas J. Mazza, L. U. No. 667

Initiated April 16, 1937

### Charles A. Miller, L. U. No. 667

Initiated May 15, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-667, record the passing of our Brothers, Thomas J. Mazza, at Trinidad, Colo., May 13, 1946, and Charles A. Miller at Rocky Ford, Colo., May 5, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to their memories, that a copy of this resolution be sent to the families of the deceased, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

CARL E. SHOPE,  
Pueblo, Colo. Press Secretary

### James J. Crossin, L. U. No. 686

Reinitiated December 24, 1941

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we record the passing of Brother James J. Crossin.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our heartfelt sorrow and sympathy to his bereaved family.

Resolved, That we in our meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be written into the minutes of our meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

THOMAS BURKE,  
HOWARD DONAHUE,  
GEORGE SHERMER,

Hazleton, Pa. Committee

### M. O. Christenson, L. U. No. 697

Reinitiated February 26, 1941

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 697, mourn the passing of Brother M. O. Christenson; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to our Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that the members stand for one moment in silent tribute.

RAY F. ABBOTT,  
H. R. VANSICKLE,  
PAUL T. HAGBERG,

Gary, Ind. Committee

### William Arch Vaughn, L. U. No. 702

Initiated August 6, 1930

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. B-702 of the I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, William Arch Vaughn, who passed away April 28, 1946 therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I.B.E.W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

J. O. JONES,  
H. E. NUNN,  
J. H. EUTSLER,

West Frankfort, Ill. Committee

### Harry G. Dickinson, L. U. No. 744

Initiated March 8, 1942

### William F. Klein, L. U. No. 744

Initiated December 14, 1941

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. B-744, record the untimely death of our Brothers, Harry G. Dickinson and William F. Klein; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in their memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. B-744, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

IRVIN MOSER,  
CURTIS BRIEL,  
ROBERT CLEM,

Philadelphia, Pa. Committee

### Edward Ruhnka, L. U. No. 763

Initiated June 7, 1922

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. B-763, of the I.B.E.W., record the passing of our Brother, Edward Ruhnka, who passed away April 16, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. B-763, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

W. J. PORTER,  
Recording Secretary

Omaha, Neb.

### Leon D. Carlin, L. U. No. 856

Initiated March 1, 1937

It is with keen regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 856, I.B.E.W., record the passing of Brother Leon D. Carlin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

F. D. PACE,  
Recording Secretary

Avery, Idaho

### C. R. Carpenter, L. U. No. 860

Initiated August 7, 1943

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 860, record the passing of Brother C. R. Carpenter on May 2, 1946.

Whereas we wish to express to his family our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days, our members stand in silence for one minute in respect to the memory of friend and Brother, a copy be sent to his family and a copy sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication.

A. L. BALDWIN,  
Recording Secretary

Laramie, Wyo.

### George W. Carillon, L. U. No. 917

Initiated July 6, 1942

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother George W. Carillon; and

Whereas the passing of this Brother to his eternal reward has deprived Local Union No. 917 of a loyal and respected member; now therefore be it

Resolved, That this meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That we at this time express our condolences to the family of Brother George W. Carillon in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of this local union; and a copy sent to the family of the late Brother Carillon and a copy to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal.

R. N. SWANN,  
E. M. POGUE, JR.,  
METTRE BARBER,

Meridian, Miss. Committee

### Clarence I. Hawkins, L. U. No. 925

Initiated March 8, 1946

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Clarence I. Hawkins, who passed away April 26, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting, and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

VIRGIL J. SUTHERLAND,

FRED LAMPISHIRE,

Grand Junction, Colo. Committee

### Lester Trussell, L. U. No. 965

Initiated October 6, 1937

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-965, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Lester Trussell; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in his memory and send a copy of these resolutions to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

O. U. CLEMENT,  
M. J. KNAPP,  
WALTER KIMBALL,

Beaver Dam, Wis. Committee

### George Evans, L. U. No. 976

Initiated June 10, 1943

It is with sincere regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-976, record the sudden death of Brother George Evans on March 26, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing our most sincere sympathy to his wife and relatives; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of this local stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of our meeting, and that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES W. FOSTER,

Pryor, Okla. Recording Secretary

### James S. Tinsley, Jr., L. U. No. 993

Initiated December 3, 1941

It is with great sorrow that we, the members of Local B-993, I.B.E.W., record the passing of our friend and Brother, James S. Tinsley, Jr., who departed this life April 29, 1946. We wish to extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be placed in the minutes, a copy be sent to the family, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

P. H. BRADFORD,  
W. E. DONAN,  
J. BYRD, JR.,

Louisville, Ky. Committee

### Curtis D. Dudley, L. U. No. 995

Initiated April 22, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we must record the passing of one of our members, Brother Curtis D. Dudley; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local Union B-995, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal.

A. P. HIRSCHHEY,  
C. B. COOR,  
D. S. INGRAM,

Baton Rouge, La. Committee

### Leo A. Conlon, L. U. No. 1013

Initiated March 2, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union B-1013, record the passing of Brother Leo A. Conlon, who passed away on April 12, 1946.

Having served in the U. S. Navy from 1914 to 1923, leaving the Navy because of injuries received in a deep-sea-diving accident, he has been an active member of our local.

Whereas in the death of Brother Leo A. Conlon, we have lost an able leader, a kindly man and a dear friend who will be always remembered as a true and honest worker, in the interests of the membership of our local, always finding time to aid and assist any worthy cause to better the lot of the working man; and

Whereas he was a charter member of the Federal Union No. 18946, and was instrumental in affiliating the union with the International Brotherhood Electrical Workers; and

Whereas he was the first vice president of the parent A. F. of L. Union, and was a second vice president of Local B-1013, and also past president; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members stand and pause one minute at our next regular meeting and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, extending our condolences to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, as well as the local labor newspapers and journals.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS  
OF LOCAL B-1013, I.B.E.W.

Hartford, Conn.



**Elva M. Agin, L. U. No. 1031**

Initiated January 6, 1943

**Harry Cassman, L. U. No. 1031**

Initiated March 1, 1944

**Leroy Erickson, L. U. No. 1031**

Initiated November 1, 1941

**John Polcyn, L. U. No. 1031**

Initiated September 7, 1937

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of the Electrical Workers, Local B-1031, record the passing of these worthy members, Sister Agin, and Brothers Polcyn, Erickson and Cassman.

In the passing of these members, we of Local B-1031 have lost true and loyal friends whose kind deeds and noble characters will be long remembered by those of us who knew them the best.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing our deep sympathy and sorrow to their bereaved families in their hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, also to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

M. F. DARLING,  
J. D. POTTER,

Chicago, Ill.

Committee

**Stanley Zarawick, L. U. No. 1041**

Initiated March, 1946

**Patsey Colangelo, L. U. No. 1041**

Initiated June, 1945

It is with sincere feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local B-1041, record the passing of its two members, whose names are mentioned above; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to their memories by expressing our deep sympathy to their families; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be sent to their families, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

FRANK A. DIANA,

South Plainfield, N. J.

Business Manager

**Charles Ray Jones, L. U. No. 1077**

Initiated April 4, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 1077, I.B.E.W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, Charles Ray Jones, on May 9, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

JOHN J. LEGUAY,

Bogalusa, La.

Recording Secretary

**Bryan Gundlach, L. U. No. 1141**

Initiated July 10, 1941

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-1141, I.B.E.W., record the untimely passing of our friend and Brother, Bryan Gundlach, on April 19, 1946; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. C. ROLL,

M. E. FRANKLIN,

GRANT E. DAVIS,

Oklahoma City, Okla.

Committee

**John Koller, L. U. No. 1191**

Initiated April 28, 1944

God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove Brother John Koller from our midst; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That the local charter be draped for a period of 30 days and the assembly stand in silence for a period of one minute in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes of this local, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. R. KIRK,

Chairman

E. C. BOWMAN,

Vice Chairman

E. O. DUNNAM,

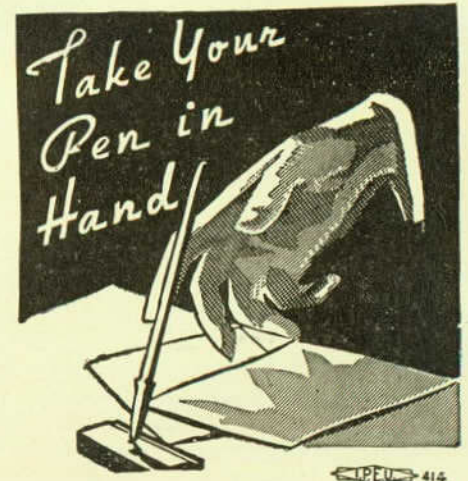
Secretary

West Palm Beach, Fla.

**DEATH CLAIMS FOR MAY, 1946**

L. U.	Name	Amount
48	J. N. Hill.....	\$300.00
387	Ed Waggoner.....	\$25.00
175	P. F. Lane.....	1,000.00
121	J. F. O'Regan.....	475.00
214	W. H. Hoyer.....	1,000.00
60	E. Eifer.....	1,000.00
477	E. A. Ranke.....	1,000.00
889	J. R. Fulton.....	\$25.00
134	H. R. Walters.....	1,000.00
46	A. R. Straub.....	1,000.00
11	Thomas J. Hogan.....	1,000.00
686	James J. Crossin.....	\$25.00
I. O. (98)	Edward F. Brawley.....	1,000.00
103	Thomas A. Lannary.....	1,000.00
27	Jacob E. Shindle.....	650.00
38	John T. Tobin.....	1,000.00
16	Harry T. Fleet.....	1,000.00
11	C. B. Groot.....	650.00
477	E. R. Fine.....	1,000.00
722	E. E. Henry.....	650.00
357	C. A. Houser.....	1,000.00
763	E. Ruhka.....	1,000.00
494	P. H. Schulz.....	1,000.00
702	W. A. Vaughn.....	1,000.00
1	I. P. Lepper.....	1,000.00
I. O. (41)	D. Williams.....	1,000.00
180	G. Martin.....	1,000.00
65	W. H. Backus.....	1,000.00
51	P. C. Goetsch.....	1,000.00
17	William H. Springer.....	1,000.00
595	H. S. Shaw.....	300.00
I. O. (838)	J. F. Arburn.....	1,000.00
588	F. D. Jones.....	1,000.00
48	S. G. Furlin.....	475.00
I. O. (305)	J. F. Detwiler.....	475.00
595	B. M. O'Brien.....	650.00
107	L. B. Clark.....	\$25.00
595	J. Gelhaus.....	475.00
50	G. E. Morris.....	1,000.00
734	N. B. Gatewood.....	1,000.00
11	G. C. Irwin.....	1,000.00
46	R. P. Rothe.....	1,000.00
1122	H. R. Low.....	650.00
I. O. (52)	William Hebring.....	1,000.00
I. O. (483)	E. Levehagen.....	1,000.00
197	George Dunsey.....	1,000.00
1217	Thomas R. McLean.....	1,000.00
1249	H. A. Jones.....	1,000.00
38	E. A. Freeman.....	1,000.00
50	C. F. Cohagan.....	1,000.00
11	J. W. Armstrong.....	475.00
852	M. L. Colvard.....	1,000.00
26	J. B. Noone.....	1,000.00
697	M. O. Christenson.....	1,000.00
302	H. L. Nicola.....	475.00
I. O. (369)	J. S. Bacher, Jr.....	475.00
I. O. (3)	E. D. Nolte.....	1,000.00
I. O. (750)	H. A. Cantrell.....	1,000.00
77	L. E. McWade.....	1,000.00
I. O. (288)	F. H. Moore.....	1,000.00
744	W. F. Klein.....	\$25.00
856	L. D. Carlin.....	1,000.00
785	C. A. Higgins.....	1,000.00
134	J. Tweedale.....	1,000.00
18	P. E. Foster.....	1,000.00
I. O. (595)	William A. Brosnan.....	650.00
125	L. R. Cooper.....	1,000.00
660	V. E. Abel.....	1,000.00
77	H. C. Seigfried.....	1,000.00
I. O. (749)	E. Z. Babcock.....	1,000.00
210	C. E. Strong.....	650.00
474	C. E. Coley.....	1,000.00
613	R. F. Hendrix.....	1,000.00
494	G. Carlson.....	1,000.00
595	L. W. Fildell.....	650.00
677	W. E. Dougherty.....	\$25.00
859	W. R. Barry.....	\$25.00
22	M. Leth.....	1,000.00
11	M. Reynolds.....	\$25.00
134	A. Kownalski.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	A. F. Keane.....	1,000.00
860	C. R. Carpenter.....	475.00
51	F. E. Pierce.....	1,000.00
I. O. (1057)	H. S. James.....	1,000.00
I. O. (46)	W. J. Helmgartner.....	650.00
2	H. F. Brown.....	1,000.00
640	D. O'Keefe Lindsey.....	475.00
446	L. Grafton.....	1,000.00
48	H. M. Troup.....	\$25.00
48	C. L. Birkett.....	650.00
1141	G. L. B. Gundlach.....	\$25.00
I. O. (1249)	G. B. Gayford.....	475.00
I. O. (465)	J. B. Stratton.....	1,000.00
3	E. G. Rogers.....	1,000.00
134	R. J. Tucker.....	1,000.00
276	William E. Neumann.....	1,000.00
77	M. S. Witte.....	1,000.00
6	H. E. Malson.....	475.00
191	A. R. Taylor.....	475.00
195	S. J. Lakomski.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	S. E. Shaff.....	1,000.00
86	M. H. Gysel.....	1,000.00
11	J. S. Farley.....	1,000.00
I. O. (940)	P. N. Duncan.....	1,000.00
18	W. L. Robar.....	1,000.00
9	W. R. Mattea.....	1,000.00
263	W. L. Gere.....	1,000.00
663	P. R. Zastrow.....	650.00
557	Denzil T. Conley.....	1,000.00
561	Edward J. Weaire.....	1,000.00
485	John L. Price.....	150.00
18	Dan Rafferty.....	1,000.00
I. O. (114)	Edward Holden.....	1,000.00
230	Alfred Heathcote.....	1,000.00
213	Earl L. Kent.....	1,000.00
716	William P. Britain.....	150.00
I. O. (9)	Freeman D. Whip.....	150.00
3	John Anstett.....	150.00
9	James Doubek.....	150.00
734	Harry Becker.....	150.00
I. O. (31)	Frank Olson.....	150.00
911	Gordon W. Getty.....	1,000.00
339	Thomas McA. Rodger.....	475.00
561	Paul Blain.....	1,000.00
1037	Harry Jackson.....	500.00
6	F. W. Nesbitt.....	150.00

\$104,875.00



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**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

1200 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

**ITEMS FROM JOURNAL**

(Continued from page 272)

"Private gunmen and city police of Hammond, Indiana, who shot and killed four members of organized workers in one of the coldest-blooded murders on record, also shot and seriously wounded 20 other members of labor unions, will not get away from the courts as easy as they think. The killing of these four, two of whom were carmen, one blacksmith, and one a laborer, occurred at the time the steel strike was on. All of these men belonged to the bona fide organizations affiliated with the A. F. of L. and had been on strike for sometime to resist unbearable working conditions and a low rate of wages, forced upon them by the Standard Steel Car Company of that place, while the officers of that concern were then being investigated and questioned by a Congressional committee, in which a war graft scandal involving the sum of \$27,000,000 was charged.

"One of the murdered men, Lawrence Dudeck, had been a returned soldier from overseas, saw active duty in France, fighting for this country, then came home, joined the organization after securing employment, and was with the strikers when they were attacked by a portion of the police and private gunmen, at a place six squares from the plant, was shot in the back and killed outright. The authorities did not investigate the murder, but the coroner did hear a part of it and referred the case to the grand jury."

The March 1921 issue also carried a resolution by the Alabama State Federation of Labor in support of the United Mine Workers of Alabama engaged in a life and death struggle with the Organized Coal Operators Association of that State. The facts of the case were stated briefly:

"When the agreement under which the miners were working expired April 1, 1920, President Wilson appointed a coal commission composed of a representative of the coal operators, one for the miners and one for the public at large,

(Continued on page 280)



**LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM APRIL 11, 1946,  
INCLUDING MAY 10, 1946**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
B-0	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9	B-10	B-11	B-12	B-13	B-14	B-15	B-16	B-17	B-18	B-19	B-20	B-21	B-22	B-23	B-24	B-25	B-26	B-27	B-28	B-29	B-30	B-31	B-32	B-33	B-34	B-35	B-36	B-37	B-38	B-39	B-40	B-41	B-42	B-43	B-44	B-45	B-46	B-47	B-48	B-49	B-50	B-51	B-52	B-53	B-54	B-55	B-56	B-57	B-58	B-59	B-60	B-61	B-62	B-63	B-64	B-65	B-66	B-67	B-68	B-69	B-70	B-71	B-72	B-73	B-74	B-75	B-76	B-77	B-78	B-79	B-80	B-81	B-82	B-83	B-84	B-85	B-86	B-87	B-88	B-89	B-90	B-91	B-92	B-93	B-94	B-95	B-96	B-97	B-98	B-99	B-100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
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	8592955	8606111	8619267	8632423	8645579	8658735	8671891	8685047	8698203	8711359	8724515	8737671	8750827	8763983	8777139	8790295	8803451	8816607	8829763	8842919	8856075	8869231	8882387	8895543	8908699	8921855	8935011	8948167	8961323	8974479	8987635	9000791	9013947	9027103	9040259	9053415	9066571	9079727	9092883	9106039	9119195	9132351	9145507	9158663	9171819	9184975	9198131	9211287	9224443	9237599	9250755	9263911	9277067	9290223	9303379	9316535	9329691	9342847	9356003	9369159	9382315	9395471	9408627	9421783	9434939	9448095	9461251	9474407	9487563	9500719	9513875	9527031	9540187	9553343	9566499	9579655	9592811	9605967	9619123	9632279	9645435	9658591	9671747	9684903	9698059	9711215	9724371	9737527	9750683	9763839	9776995	9790151	9803307	9816463	9829619	9842775	9855931	9869087	9882243	9895399	9908555	9921711	9934867	9948023	9961179	9974335	9987491	1000000	1001316	1002632	1003948	1005264	1006580	1007896	1009212	1010528	1011844	1013160	1014476	1015792	1017108	1018424	1019740	1021056	1022372	1023688	1025004	1026320	1027636	1028952	1030268	1031584	1032900	1034216	1035532	1036848	1038164	1039480	1040796	1042112	1043428	1044744	1046060	1047376	1048692	1050008	1051324	1052640	1053956	1055272	1056588	1057904	1059220	1060536	1061852	1063168	1064484	1065800	1067116	1068432	1069748	1071064	1072380	1073696	1075012	1076328	1077644	1078960	1080276	1081592	1082908	1084224	1085540	1086856	1088172	1089488	1090804	1092120	1093436	1094752	1096068	1097384	1098700	1100016	1101332	1102648	1103964	1105280	1106596	1107912	1109228	1110544	1111860	1113176	1114492	1115808	1117124	1118440	1119756	1121072	1122388	1123704	1125020	1126336	1127652	1128968	1130284	1131600	1132916	1134232	1135548	1136864	1138180	1139496	1140812	1142128	1143444	1144760	1146076	1147392	1148708	1150024	1151340	1152656	1153972	1155288	1156604	1157920	1159236	1160552	1161868	1163184	1164500	1165816	1167132	1168448	1169764	1171080	1172396	1173712	1175028	1176344	1177660	1178976	1180292	1181608	1182924	1184240	1185556	1186872	1188188	1189504	1190820	1192136	1193452	1194768	1196084	1197400	1198716	1200032	1201348	1202664	1203980	1205296	1206612	1207928	1209244	1210560	1211876	1213192	1214508	1215824	1217140	1218456	1219772	1221088	1222404	1223720	1225036	12



B-465-	(Cont.)	B-545-	(Cont.)	B-610-		B-675-		B-744-		B-809-		B-868-		B-942-	
B-465-1	862500	B-545-1	310000	B-610-1	857864	B-675-1	280876	B-744-1	71101	B-809-1	319861	B-868-1	33601	B-942-1	420190
B-465-2	862500	B-545-2	310000	B-610-2	857864	B-675-2	280876	B-744-2	71101	B-809-2	319861	B-868-2	33601	B-942-2	420190
B-465-3	862500	B-545-3	310000	B-610-3	857864	B-675-3	280876	B-744-3	71101	B-809-3	319861	B-868-3	33601	B-942-3	420190
B-465-4	862500	B-545-4	310000	B-610-4	857864	B-675-4	280876	B-744-4	71101	B-809-4	319861	B-868-4	33601	B-942-4	420190
B-465-5	862500	B-545-5	310000	B-610-5	857864	B-675-5	280876	B-744-5	71101	B-809-5	319861	B-868-5	33601	B-942-5	420190
B-465-6	862500	B-545-6	310000	B-610-6	857864	B-675-6	280876	B-744-6	71101	B-809-6	319861	B-868-6	33601	B-942-6	420190
B-465-7	862500	B-545-7	310000	B-610-7	857864	B-675-7	280876	B-744-7	71101	B-809-7	319861	B-868-7	33601	B-942-7	420190
B-465-8	862500	B-545-8	310000	B-610-8	857864	B-675-8	280876	B-744-8	71101	B-809-8	319861	B-868-8	33601	B-942-8	420190
B-465-9	862500	B-545-9	310000	B-610-9	857864	B-675-9	280876	B-744-9	71101	B-809-9	319861	B-868-9	33601	B-942-9	420190
B-465-10	862500	B-545-10	310000	B-610-10	857864	B-675-10	280876	B-744-10	71101	B-809-10	319861	B-868-10	33601	B-942-10	420190
B-465-11	862500	B-545-11	310000	B-610-11	857864	B-675-11	280876	B-744-11	71101	B-809-11	319861	B-868-11	33601	B-942-11	420190
B-465-12	862500	B-545-12	310000	B-610-12	857864	B-675-12	280876	B-744-12	71101	B-809-12	319861	B-868-12	33601	B-942-12	420190
B-465-13	862500	B-545-13	310000	B-610-13	857864	B-675-13	280876	B-744-13	71101	B-809-13	319861	B-868-13	33601	B-942-13	420190
B-465-14	862500	B-545-14	310000	B-610-14	857864	B-675-14	280876	B-744-14	71101	B-809-14	319861	B-868-14	33601	B-942-14	420190
B-465-15	862500	B-545-15	310000	B-610-15	857864	B-675-15	280876	B-744-15	71101	B-809-15	319861	B-868-15	33601	B-942-15	420190
B-465-16	862500	B-545-16	310000	B-610-16	857864	B-675-16	280876	B-744-16	71101	B-809-16	319861	B-868-16	33601	B-942-16	420190
B-465-17	862500	B-545-17	310000	B-610-17	857864	B-675-17	280876	B-744-17	71101	B-809-17	319861	B-868-17	33601	B-942-17	420190
B-465-18	862500	B-545-18	310000	B-610-18	857864	B-675-18	280876	B-744-18	71101	B-809-18	319861	B-868-18	33601	B-942-18	420190
B-465-19	862500	B-545-19	310000	B-610-19	857864	B-675-19	280876	B-744-19	71101	B-809-19	319861	B-868-19	33601	B-942-19	420190
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### ITEMS FROM JOURNAL (Continued from page 276)

to settle the differences and work out an agreement between the miners and operators for the ensuing two years, and invited the parties to appear before said commission in Washington, D. C. The miners of Alabama promptly accepted the President's offer and through their representatives, appeared before said commission and signified their willingness to abide by its decision, but the coal operators, arrogantly refused to accept the President's proposal, ignored the commission appointed by him and refused to appear before it; that said commission met, and after considering the matter, decided on what would be a fair and reasonable scale of wages to be paid the mine workers, and recommended that the operators arrange to meet with the representatives of the mine workers and put the said award into effect. The mine workers immediately complied with the recommendation and asked the coal operators for a conference. The coal operators arrogantly refused to recognize or even confer with the miners' organization on the subject of complying with the award.

"The mine workers' organization, anxious to avoid a strike and its disastrous consequences to all concerned, endeavored to get the operators to make a contract with the local mine workers' organization at their respective mines. About 70 operators agreed to this, and at these places the miners immediately went to work. But the other operators belonging to the coal operators' association, continued to defy the President of the United States by ignoring and disregarding the award of the commission appointed by him. They continued to show their insolent contempt for the United Mine Workers Organization, notwithstanding the recommendation of the coal commission that they confer with the representatives of the United Mine Workers, and notwithstanding, the earnest appeal made by the organization for an adjustment of differences in accordance with the findings of the coal commission. Under these conditions there was nothing left for the miners to do but refuse to work for the men who had spurned their organization and proposed to force them to work under the unrestrained will of their would-be masters.

"When this refusal to work occurred, though in the most orderly and peaceful manner, the

operators, without the slightest provocation filled the mining camps with heavily armed guards, and in Walker and Bibb Counties, dictated the appointment of these men as deputy sheriffs. These deputies were under the pay and control of the operators' association. Many of them had been imported because of their desperate characters, and for no other purpose than to intimidate and brow-beat the miners into subjection. This was especially true in Walker County where armed and imported deputies, under the pay and direction of the Corona Coal Company, without provocation, ruthlessly threw families out of their homes without process of law, and created a state of terror in and around Corona, Townley, Patton and Coal Valley.

"A number of persons were killed and wounded for no reason. One old man was sitting on the pump in the town of Corona when a mob of the Corona Coal Company guards without the slightest provocation fired upon him, shooting him 11 times and killing him instantly.

"On one occasion, 147 shots were fired into a dwelling house in which at the time were only three women and two small children. Two of the women were wounded, one holding a sick infant in her arms while she pleaded with the mob to cease firing so that she could vacate the house.

"In view of the arbitrary and malignant course of the coal operators in conducting this fight against the miners' organization, and in view of the issuance and execution of military orders sustaining them in their course, it is evident that it is not a fight against the miners alone, but essentially one against all organized labor. It is the opening gun of the enemy in the battle on the result of which the very existence of organized labor in this State depends."

Many of the items of interest to the people of the United States today were making the JOURNAL 25 years ago. It might be in yesterday's newspaper that we read such items as the following, which the JOURNAL editor recorded a quarter of a century past.

### Housing

"Due to the necessary war activities and the manpower taken into military service and removed from industry, this country is three years behind in its regular building program. Structures of every kind are a crying need to house the people."

### Starving Europe

L. U. No. 12, Pueblo, Colorado: "Now estimated in Colorado alone 35,000 men are out of work. Starving Europe! Great guns; some of you Brothers in the East rope Mr. Hoover and send him out here. He probably could learn to recognize some of the suffering humanity at home and find out that they don't all live in Poland."

### Cost of Living (Without the OPA)

L. U. No. 291, Boise, Idaho: "From 1919 to 1920, a dollar computed from its purchase power was worth about 33 1/3 cents. What became of the other 66 2/3 cents? It went to the men who were selling the necessities of life as excess profits and inflated values."

### World of Sport

Joe Louis was just a baby when this was written but the same old things went on in the sports world.

L. U. No. 210, Atlantic City, New Jersey: "Jack Dempsey is doing his training here for the big fight on July 2nd. My dough goes on Dempsey as I can't see the Frenchman at all."

### Industrial Hazards

Appeals then and now were being made for safety measures to protect workers from the "horrors of peace."

"The number of American soldiers killed in battle is placed at 50,151. During the same period the number of American workers killed in their line of duty was 126,664."

We think we have come a long way in 25 years and perhaps in some respects we have, but reading back doesn't it make you wonder? Are we really so advanced when so many of our American people are as backward and reactionary as they were 25 years ago and the same problems we were writing about then are we writing about now?

We could go on and on but space will not permit. Perhaps we'll turn back the pages again some day to another year, to other editors and other press secretaries. It is interesting. We find "the moving finger writes and having writ moves on" but returns to write again and again.



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Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
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